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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Uruguay

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its eighteenth session from 27 January to 7 February 2014. The review of Uruguay was held at the 5th meeting, on 29 January 2014. The delegation of Uruguay was headed by Homero Guerrero, Secretary of the Presidency (Minister). At its 10th meeting, held on 31 January 2014, the Working Group adopted the report on Uruguay.

2. On 15 January 2014, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Uruguay: Burkina Faso, Chile and France.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Uruguay:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/URY/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/URY/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/URY/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Uruguay through the troika. Those questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review (UPR). Summaries of additional questions posed during the interactive dialogue by Canada, Finland, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Montenegro, Morocco, Portugal and the United Arab Emirates are to be found in section I.B of the present report.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation of Uruguay reiterated the State's commitment to democracy, to human rights and to the multilateral system. He noted that Uruguay had ratified all fundamental treaties for the protection of human rights and the optional protocols thereto. It cooperated with human rights mechanisms and had extended an open invitation to rapporteurs, experts and all other Human Rights Council special procedures, and those of the inter-American system, to visit the country.

6. The delegation referred to the context in which Uruguay had been protecting human rights in the previous decade, which had been marked by the economic crisis of 2001 and 2002, the worst ever suffered by Uruguay. Unemployment and the deterioration of socioeconomic conditions had generated a serious risk of social and family disintegration, the marginalization of a significant number of Uruguayans and an increase in poverty and extreme poverty, as well as a considerable increase in emigration, in particular among young people.

7. That situation constituted one of the biggest threats to the enjoyment of human rights, in particular economic and social rights. The consequences of the crisis had been

tackled as a national emergency, through the National Assistance Plan for Social Emergency Plan (PANES), to counteract the threats posed by extreme poverty and marginalization. Two years after its implementation, the Plan had been replaced by the Equity Plan. Legislative and institutional instruments to protect economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights, had also been strengthened.

8. Uruguay had also addressed with determination the debt that the society held vis-à-vis its recent past and with the victims of the serious violations of human rights that had been committed during the military dictatorship, by taking measures to allow the investigation, trial and conviction of persons responsible for those crimes.

9. The delegation referred to eight aspects, outlined below, that were illustrative of the efforts made by Uruguay to improve the quality of its human rights policies, norms and institutions.

10. **Strengthening of the normative and institutional human rights framework**. Efforts in that area included the establishment of the Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic; a secretariat for the serious violations of human rights under the dictatorship; and a national human rights institution, created by law, which was in the process of being accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

11. **Health, education and housing**. Those areas received special attention in public policies. Between 2005 and 2008 the public education budget had been increased and the General Law on Education had been passed. However, high dropout and repetition rates in secondary education were a problem. Uruguay continued to implement health-care reform, building an integrated system that would achieve universal coverage.

12. **Equality**. Progress had been made in the implementation of equality policies and measures to prevent all forms of discrimination.

13. **Measures to combat racial discrimination**. Tools for the development of policies that took into consideration racial equity had been developed. In 2013 the Government adopted a law that provided that affirmative action in public and private spheres targeted at people of African descent was in the public interest and that reserved 8 per cent of vacant public positions for that group of the population.

14. **Employment policies**. The combination of economic policy measures and specific programmes aimed at the insertion of unemployed persons in the labour market had reduced unemployment to a historically low level. Improvements relating to income redistribution had been made when measures aimed at improving the rights of workers were being implemented, through the strengthening of laws relating to the protection of specific, more vulnerable groups, such as the Law on Domestic Workers and rural workers, and the establishment of salary councils and tripartite negotiation.

15. **Combating poverty and extreme poverty**. Poverty rates had dropped from 30 to 12.4 per cent, and the extreme poverty rate, which had reached 5 per cent towards the end of the crisis in 2002, was currently below 1 per cent. The objective of the Government continued to be the eradication of extreme poverty.

16. **Reforms in the penitentiary system**. Conditions had been improved, in accordance with recommendations made by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, who had visited the country. The problem of overcrowding had been tackled with determination in detention centres, with significant improvements; the delegation was thus able to announce that overcrowding would be eliminated by mid-2014.

17. **Investigation and trial of crimes committed during the military regime in the country's recent past**. The inaction that had characterized the State during the period in which Law No. 15.848 of 1986, known as the Law on the Expiry of the Punitive Claims of the State, had been enforced, was over. In 2005, the paradigm of impunity had shifted when new claims were considered as being beyond the scope of the Expiry Law, and the administrative acts that had provided that the Law was applicable to such claims were revoked. In 2011, the punitive claims of the State that had been deemed to have expired under Law No. 15.848 were re-established pursuant to Law No. 18.831, thus restoring the competence of the judiciary over those cases. At the same time, the State accepted responsibility for the cases of human rights violations that had resulted from State terrorism and repressive regional coordination through Operation Condor.

18. The path towards the re-establishment of truth, the full operation of justice and the punishment of crimes had not been free from difficulties. In 2013, the Supreme Court of Justice had declared two articles of Law 18.831 to be unconstitutional. Those articles had provided that no period of limitation or expiry would apply between 22 December 1986 and the entry into force of that law in October 2011 in respect of grave violations of human rights committed during the civil-military dictatorship, and that such offences constituted crimes against humanity in accordance with international treaties to which Uruguay was a party.

19. While those two articles had been declared unconstitutional with respect to some specific cases, the Supreme Court considered that the law that had introduced the crime of enforced disappearance must not be applied retroactively to cases of enforced disappearance carried out during the military dictatorship, therefore allowing the statute of limitations to apply in those cases. Trials that were currently under way in various courts in Uruguay regarding serious human rights violations, many of them involving enforced disappearances, had continued, although they now faced different positions regarding the imprescriptible nature of the crime of forced disappearance.

20. The Government of Uruguay, for judicial and ethical reasons, wished to continue on the path of truth and justice; the delegation reaffirmed the Government's commitment to completely fulfilling its international obligations.

21. The delegation acknowledged that there were still areas where further improvements were needed and which required greater resource mobilization and the implementation of new tools. It highlighted the important role of civil society.

22. The delegation referred to the 44 voluntary pledges and commitments set out in the national report, which were targeted at strengthening the protection of human rights in the country. It welcomed contributions that might help Uruguay to improve the quality of its policies and the efficiency of its institutions for the protection of human rights.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

23. During the interactive dialogue, 81 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report. All written statements of the delegations, to be checked against delivery on the United Nations webcast archives,[1] are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council when available.[2]

[1] http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/human-rights-council/universal-periodic-review/18th-upr/watch/uruguay-review-18th-session-of-universal-periodic-review/3122325213001.

[2] https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/upr/Sessions/18session/Uruguay/Pages/default.aspx.

24. Bhutan commended Uruguay for having implemented the recommendations resulting from the first review. It noted the positive measures taken, inter alia, to enhance the rights of women and children through national strategies.

25. The Plurinational State of Bolivia recognized the progress achieved since the first UPR cycle, especially in education, the protection of women's rights and the fight against discrimination.

26. Botswana commended the efforts made by Uruguay, in particular those in the areas of children's rights, sexual exploitation of children and education.

27. Brazil expressed its appreciation of the steps taken to promote racial equality and of the adoption of legislation permitting same-sex marriage. It noted the significant reduction in the rates of poverty and extreme poverty over the past few years.

28. Burkina Faso highlighted the progress Uruguay had made on the rights of the child and women's rights and commended the measures taken to improve prison conditions and to reduce poverty.

29. Canada requested information on the measures that Uruguay planned to take to improve prison conditions. It expressed hope that the national human rights institution would be adequately funded.

30. Chad referred to the progress made, notably the State's accession to the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education and its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as efforts towards the ratification of International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169 (1989) concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries.

31. Chile congratulated Uruguay for its progress in implementing national plans and programmes to promote and protect all human rights, and expressed its appreciation of the country's commitment to the universal human rights protection mechanisms.

32. China expressed appreciation for several measures, including those taken to eliminate poverty, to reform the prison system and to promote gender equality and the rights of women, children's rights and the rights of persons with disabilities.

33. Colombia offered to share its experience with Uruguay in the areas of integrating human rights and gender perspectives in social policies and of follow-up to UPR recommendations.

34. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the implementation of effective measures aimed at reducing the number of street children, promoting education, supporting families in extreme poverty, combating domestic violence and addressing inhuman treatment in detention centres.

35. Cuba referred to the achievements and political will of Uruguay in the fight against poverty. It highlighted for special recognition the country's education programmes and the increase in resources for those programmes.

36. Cyprus commended efforts to align national legislation with international standards. It referred to reports of difficulties encountered in the response to violence against women, gender inequalities in the labour market and gender stereotypes, despite the progress made in those areas.

37. Ecuador highlighted the establishment of the national human rights institution and the implementation of the Plan of Action for the National Strategy for Children and Adolescents and the National Plan of Action for the Eradication of Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents.

38. Egypt noted the reiteration by Uruguay of its commitment to the UPR process, observing that Uruguay had accepted all the recommendations made during its first review and had submitted its midterm report.

39. Estonia noted progress regarding women's rights, the juvenile justice system, human trafficking and poverty reduction, and encouraged Uruguay to make further efforts in those areas. It acknowledged the State's anti-corruption efforts and its commitment to safeguarding freedom of expression.

40. Finland asked the delegation to provide more details on the treatment of juveniles in the justice system and the implementation of the five programmes under the System of Criminal Liability for Adolescents (SIRPA) mentioned in the national report.

41. France welcomed the State's commitment to protecting human rights, efforts it had made to implement the accepted recommendations and the establishment of the national human rights institution.

42. Gabon expressed its satisfaction with the annual contributions Uruguay made to OHCHR. It commended the State's cooperation with special procedures mandate holders and its ratification of many human rights conventions.

43. Germany welcomed the appointment of the members of the board of directors of the national human rights institution. It expressed concern about trafficking in women and girls and deficiencies within the penal system.

44. Ghana commended the progress achieved by Uruguay in the implementation of various recommendations made during the first review cycle.

45. Greece expressed appreciation for the State's efforts to implement most of the recommendations of the first cycle. It welcomed positive developments, in particular regarding women's rights, prison conditions and the rights of the child.

46. Guatemala commended Uruguay on its human rights record and requested it to provide information in due course on the results of the consultations to be carried out with respect to the development of a draft plan of action for the National Plan against Racism and Discrimination, and on the possibility of ratifying ILO Convention No. 169.

47. Honduras highlighted important efforts made by Uruguay, including in the development of legislation and its institutional framework and the presentation of a midterm report since the first review.

48. Hungary expressed concern at detention conditions. It asked for additional information on the comprehensive law and the national plan that were being developed to combat trafficking.

49. Indonesia underscored the firm commitment of Uruguay to human rights, in particular its efforts to promote economic, social and cultural rights, including those aimed at combating poverty, fostering social inclusion and promoting the right to education for all.

50. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed the decision to accede to the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education, and the strengthening of social policies on children and adolescents.

51. Ireland expressed its appreciation for the wide range of voluntary pledges made by Uruguay, including those regarding gender-based violence. It raised concerns about reports of domestic violence and the prevalence of preventive and pretrial detention.

52. Israel commended the efforts by Uruguay to improve the protection of human rights and congratulated the State on its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

53. Italy asked about the measures Uruguay planned to take to further improve prison conditions, and requested details on the strategy aimed at prosecuting perpetrators of the crime of human trafficking.

54. Jordan commended Uruguay for its efforts, in particular those that had resulted in its accession to the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education, its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the establishment of the national human rights institution.

55. Kazakhstan acknowledged the measures taken to enhance the enjoyment of human rights, especially in the areas of children's and women's rights, education and combating poverty. It welcomed the establishment of the national human rights institution.

56. Kyrgyzstan noted the establishment of specialized courts and prosecutors to address organized crime and human trafficking, as well as other decisive steps taken as part of the judicial reform.

57. Malaysia expressed its appreciation for the update on the significant progress made in implementing recommendations made in the first review. It was encouraged by the voluntary pledges and commitments outlined in the national report.

58. Maldives took positive note of the Government's efforts to address the plight of children in vulnerable situations and encouraged Uruguay to make further improvements in the area of domestic violence.

59. Mali noted the social and economic development that Uruguay had achieved, and the numerous initiatives it had carried out to better implement the accepted recommendations.

60. Mexico welcomed the establishment of the Inter-Institutional Commission for the Preparation of Reports to the Universal Periodic Review Mechanism and the Treaty Bodies and the adoption of maternity legislation.

61. Montenegro asked Uruguay to provide more details on institutional improvements relating to the monitoring of the implementation of recommendations from human rights bodies and UPR, and on measures to improve the position of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons.

62. Morocco asked about the content of the National Strategy for Children and Adolescents 2010–2030. It welcomed the initiatives aimed at protecting the rights of minors in prisons.

63. Namibia expressed appreciation for the efforts made by Uruguay to reduce poverty and to combat the sexual exploitation and trafficking of children. It also highlighted the enactment of legislation for the protection of persons with disabilities.

64. The Netherlands praised the adoption of the Equal Marriage Law and underscored the importance of it being followed by awareness-raising programmes to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

65. Nicaragua recognized the progress made by Uruguay in protecting human rights, including the development of the institutional framework to address social issues such as child labour, juvenile justice, commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, and children living on the street.

66. Norway welcomed the State's efforts to end impunity and expressed concern at, inter alia, the large number of reported cases of violence against women and the low participation of women in decision-making bodies.

67. Oman commended the educational measures implemented and the procedures for combating trafficking in persons. It welcomed the adoption of strategies for the implementation of public policies on children and adolescents for the period 2010–2030.

68. Pakistan urged Uruguay to take the necessary measures in the areas of improving access to justice and eliminating racial discrimination. It shared the concerns of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women regarding the unequal treatment of people of African descent.

69. Paraguay highlighted the State's commitment to the treaty bodies and commended its efforts to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

70. Peru acknowledged the progress made by Uruguay, in particular the establishment of the national human rights institution; the adoption of legislation on reparations for discrimination against persons of African descent and legislation on persons with disabilities; and the reduction of poverty.

71. The Philippines acknowledged the voluntary commitments included in the national report of Uruguay. It welcomed the positive developments in women's rights and the efforts to combat trafficking in persons.

72. Portugal asked how Uruguay was assessing the impact of measures regarding the rights of the child, and also asked what measures, in addition to improving budget allocation, were being taken to improve the public education system at the secondary level.

73. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the National Strategy for Children and Adolescents 2010–2030 and the ongoing efforts to combat the sexual exploitation of children and child labour.

74. Tunisia commended the State for its ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and for the establishment of the national human rights institution. It noted the legislative progress made in combating racial discrimination, and progress achieved in the area of gender equality.

75. The Russian Federation noted the establishment of the national human rights institution, charged with, inter alia, combating and preventing torture, investigating crimes committed under the dictatorship, prosecuting war criminals and searching for disappeared persons.

76. Senegal noted important progress in implementing recommendations, including with respect to children's rights and combating domestic violence, and positive action in realizing economic, social and cultural rights.

77. Serbia suggested that Uruguay examine the institutional and judicial background underlying the overcrowding in prisons and take the necessary measures and implement appropriate policies to alleviate that situation.

78. Singapore noted the progress that had been made since the previous review of Uruguay, in particular regarding the protection of women against domestic violence and combating trafficking. It also noted efforts to improve the well-being of children and to protect them from being exploited.

79. Slovenia observed that the law passed in 2013 decriminalizing abortion during the first trimester of pregnancy marked a significant development in protecting women's rights. It remained concerned at the high incidence of domestic violence.

80. Somalia commended Uruguay on the progress made since its previous review and on the presentation of a midterm progress report.

81. Spain commended Uruguay for its recent recognition of homosexual marriage and on advances in addressing gender violence, especially regarding the access of victims to specialized justice.

82. Sri Lanka took positive note of the Ceibal Plan, action taken to strengthen social policies concerning children and adolescents, and efforts to improve access to and the quality of education.

83. The State of Palestine commended Uruguay for its commitment to the UPR mechanism and for its efforts to guarantee economic, social and cultural rights. It encouraged Uruguay to continue to promote the harmonization of those rights in its domestic legislation.

84. Sweden, referring to a report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, highlighted the efforts Uruguay had made to improve the situation in prisons, but noted that profound judicial and institutional reforms were required.

85. Thailand commended Uruguay for the progress made in the implementation of recommendations from its first review, in particular regarding the establishment of the national human rights institution.

86. Togo commended the institutional and legal progress made by Uruguay. It expressed satisfaction that the social policies undertaken by the State had led to a remarkable reduction in poverty and extreme poverty.

87. Trinidad and Tobago encouraged Uruguay to continue all its efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger. It noted with satisfaction that Uruguay had taken stringent measures aimed at reducing domestic violence.

88. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland observed with satisfaction that, since the State's previous review, a number of recommendations had been reflected in its legislation and human rights structures. It welcomed the establishment of the national human rights institution.

89. Turkey commended Uruguay for its implementation of recommendations made during the first review, notably its accession to the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education and its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

90. Turkmenistan welcomed the establishment of the Inter-Institutional Commission for the Preparation of Reports to the Universal Periodic Review Mechanism and the Treaty Bodies, charged with following up on recommendations.

91. The United Arab Emirates noted with appreciation the measures taken to protect children and adolescents. It asked about the primary measures Uruguay planned to take to combat the trafficking in and smuggling of children.

92. Romania expressed its appreciation for the State's commitment to further promoting the exercise of human rights by citizens, and its continued cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

93. The United States of America encouraged Uruguay to take additional measures to ensure that alleged trafficking offenders were prosecuted, and noted the lack of a comprehensive national plan to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.

94. Uzbekistan noted various legal and institutional measures taken by the State since its first review, including its accession to the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education and its ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

95. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted with appreciation the efforts made by Uruguay to eradicate poverty and the attention paid by the State to issues regarding children and adolescents living on the streets and child labour.

96. Viet Nam congratulated Uruguay for its achievements in human rights, including the establishment of the national human rights institution.

97. Yemen welcomed the progress and achievements made by Uruguay, including its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its submission of reports to several treaty bodies.

98. Algeria commended the progress made by Uruguay since its first review, and the participatory approach it had adopted for the elaboration of the national report. Algeria highlighted the various legislative and institutional reforms undertaken by the State and its promotion of economic, social and cultural rights.

99. Angola welcomed the efforts regarding children, with the establishment of the System of Criminal Liability for Adolescents, and the political and legal reforms which had allowed the creation of specialized jurisdictions in the area of domestic and family violence.

100. Argentina highlighted the country's institutional strengthening, in particular the establishment of, inter alia, the national human rights institution, and noted the State's incorporation of a human rights approach in social policies.

101. Armenia expressed its appreciation for the State's policy of tolerance towards and engagement with national and religious minorities. It welcomed the establishment of the national human rights institution, as well as the efforts and programmes undertaken in the field of education.

102. Australia acknowledged the State's efforts to strengthen its institutional framework for the protection of human rights. It commended the adoption of legislation that recognized the sexual and reproductive health rights of women.

103. Azerbaijan noted the institutional and legal reforms undertaken for the promotion and protection of human rights. It also noted concerns expressed by United Nations treaty bodies relating to inequalities between men and women.

104. Bangladesh commended progress in institutional strengthening, in the addressing of child labour and in the health sector. It expressed concern at the persistent incidents of racial discrimination.

105. The delegation responded to questions received in advance and additional comments by grouping responses.

106. Ambassador Laura Dupuy said that Uruguay had defined trafficking in persons as a crime, establishing that age, with respect to child or adolescent victims, and disability constituted aggravating circumstances. The problem was being addressed through awareness-raising campaigns and training for public officials. Coordination took place at the inter-institutional level. A decree regarding tourism operators had been issued. The wider social policies targeting children and teenagers, including those aimed at combating domestic violence, eliminating poverty and social exclusion and promoting sexual education, served as the framework for reducing vulnerability. The law regulating domestic labour provided for the inspection of private residences, including searches with police involvement through judicial authorization. Inspections were being broadened in respect of child labour throughout the country and the various risks were being assessed.

107. Daniela Payssé, a member of the Uruguayan Parliament, said that, historically, in Uruguay the age for marriage had been 12 years for girls and 14 for boys. Through the adoption of Law No. 19.119 on Equal Marriage, the age for marriage had been raised to 16 years. Uruguay recognized that international standards set the age at 18 years; the State had a strong will to align its legislation with international standards.

108. Andrés Scagliola, Director of Social Policy in the Ministry of Social Development, indicated that Uruguay was experiencing a sustained reduction in poverty, driven largely by the doubling of social public expenditure between 2005 and 2012 and the redirecting of policies. Government action included the reform of the Comprehensive National Health System, a budgetary increase for education, the new scheme for economic transfers for families in situations of poverty with dependent children, and the extension of the Comprehensive Child and Family Support Centre Plan (CAIF). Uruguay would continue to work on the National Strategy for Children and Adolescents; the objectives of the strategy would extend to 2030.

109. Regarding issues relating to juvenile justice, Ms. Payssé indicated that, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a system of criminal liability had been established that provided the system for juvenile offenders with a socio-educational focus in line with the paradigm of overall protection promoted by the United Nations. The statistics were encouraging in terms of the ratio between the number of minors deprived of their liberty and the number of minors for whom alternative measures had been applied. There was political will to develop the system and provide it with a proper institutional framework. Amendments had also been made to the Code on Children and Adolescents in line with the strong approach taken regarding the strategy for life and living together, including legislative tools, public policies and intervention at the urban level in areas where living together was quite complex. A draft code of criminal responsibility for adolescents had been submitted to the parliament, which would be analysing its content; one benefit of the draft code was that it would replace the inquiry method with an accusatory method that would meet international standards. Much remained to be done, but progress was being made.

110. Responding to a concern raised by Israel about the registration of children and adolescents, Ms. Payssé said that Uruguay issued certificates of live birth by law. Under the system, prior to leaving the health facility in which the birth took place, a newborn was issued not only with a birth certificate but also with an identity number (DNI). As most births took place in health facilities, there was almost no underregistration in Uruguay to speak of; the rate of unregistered births was well below 2 per cent. All registered children were provided with access to the social policies. Moreover, through programmes implemented under the National Institute for Women, it had been possible to reach families who, for whatever reason, had not registered their children.

111. Regarding the participation of women in decision-making roles and their political participation, Uruguay would apply, in the 2014 elections only, a law stipulating that the lists must contain two persons of one gender and one of another, both for representatives and alternates. The implementation by political parties had yet to be seen.

112. Ambassador Ricardo González Arenas, Director-General for Political Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, responded to a question concerning domestic violence. Numerous measures had progressively been taken to counteract the phenomenon and to develop a legislative framework and institutions that guaranteed human rights, the protection of victims and the prosecution and accountability of the perpetrators of such crimes.

113. Gabriela Fulco, an adviser with the Ministry of the Interior, referred to the concerns raised by several delegations about the prison system. The attention that the previous two

governments had paid to the prison system reflected the increased interest in the protection of human rights and respect for the dignity of people deprived of their liberty. One success achieved was the adoption of cross-cutting intervention strategies, which provided a range of responses involving the participation of the Secretary of State and other State bodies. Uruguay had made progress towards the goal of reducing overcrowding by mid-2014; the measures were expected to result in a surplus of places by 2016. Substantial support had been received from the international community through projects that had strengthened the prison reform process overall and the related institutions. Ms. Fulco expressed hope that the action taken over the past four years had been clearly reflected in the presentation she had made and in the additional documents that were being made available to all delegations. Uruguay welcomed the recommendations made by States and the models of good practice that had been shared.

114. Álvaro Garcé said that, as the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Prison System, he could fully confirm that significant reform of the prison system in Uruguay had been under way for eight years, and that the results, in terms of infrastructure and management reform, were already visible. The Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner had been working with the national human rights institution. Questions had been raised about the regulation of habeas corpus, which had existed in the Constitution since 1917. A project that would create an additional mechanism for the protection of detainees was being considered by the House of Representatives.

115. Graciela Jorge, Executive Coordinator, Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency, emphasized the commitment of the executive branch to addressing human rights violations which had occurred during the pre-dictatorship and dictatorship periods, from 1968 to 1985. Owing to efforts made since 2000, the forced disappearance of 178 Uruguayans had been recognized by 2014. One clear example of institutional strengthening was the establishment of the Secretariat for Human Rights to address cases from the recent past. The Secretariat, which included university teams, worked daily on historical and anthropological investigations. Anthropological investigations included exploratory surveys to search for the remains of disappeared persons. To date, victims had lodged 204 complaints of human rights violations from the recent past with the country's judicial headquarters. Uruguay was also collaborating with judicial bodies in Argentina, Chile and Italy. The Secretariat also responded to requests from people who were looking into their origins, namely, people who believed they were the children of disappeared persons.

116. Ambassador Federico Perazza, Director of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, responded to questions on the implementation of the laws on sexual and reproductive rights and on the voluntary termination of pregnancy. The regulation of the laws was coordinated by the Ministry of Public Health, and clearly defined the elements relating to conscientious objection. He recalled that, in recent years, with the implementation of the current law, there had been no cases of maternal death due to unsafe abortions, while previously they had represented 30 per cent of maternal mortality in the country.

117. The national plan of human rights that was being developed was focused on the human rights dimension, but was also cross-cutting, and would also provide a framework for living together. It would soon be presented to the Council of Ministers; there would be a consultation with civil society, and the plan would be fully operational by the end of 2014.

118. The National Plan against Racism and Discrimination, in line with the United Nations model, had expanded the concept of discrimination. The Government hoped to complete it in the second half of 2014 and present it to civil society for consultation, with the expectation that it would be fully operational in 2015.

119. Uruguay was implementing numerous programmes and policies aimed at combating school dropout.

120. Mr. Scagliola indicated that Uruguay was committed to implementing policies of equality with regard to the rights of persons with disabilities. It was making progress in drafting the regulation of a comprehensive law. Progress had also been made in the context of the new National Plan of Access to Justice and Legal Protection for Persons with Disabilities.

121. Regarding the possibility of consular voting, Mr. Guerrero indicated that a working group in the national Parliament was working on that matter. As that would be an electoral law, it would require a two-thirds majority to be passed.

122. The delegation expressed its hope that its answers had been satisfactory, and that they had addressed the concerns of States and civil society. It noted that Uruguay was willing to agree in principle to all the recommendations that were in line with international standards.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

123. **The recommendations listed below enjoy the support of Uruguay:**

123.1. **Consider ratifying those international instruments to which it is not yet a party, and which aim to protect the rights of minority groups (Nicaragua);**

123.2. **Continue incorporating the ratified human rights treaties into national legislation and institutions, with more focus on administration of justice, disparities reduction, employment for the youth and adequate housing and social welfare (Viet Nam);**

123.3. **Further fulfil the internationally taken obligations as well as join new human rights international instruments (Kazakhstan);**

123.4. **Consider the adoption of ILO Convention No. 169, in order to ensure the effective protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples, contributing to the recognition of their national identity, particularly the ones of the Charrúa Nation[3] (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

123.5. **Consider ratifying ILO Convention No. 169 within a reasonable timeframe[4] (Gabon);**

123.6. **Ratify ILO Convention No. 169 on indigenous peoples (Uzbekistan);**

123.7. **Continue making progress in the efforts needed and consider ratifying ILO Convention No. 169[5] (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

[3] The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: consider the adoption of ILO Convention No. 169, in order to ensure the effective protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples, contributing to the recognition of their national identity, particularly the ones of the charrúa population (Bolivia (Plurinational State of)).

[4] The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: ratify the ILO Convention No. 169 within a reasonable timeframe (Gabon).

[5] The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: continue making progress in the efforts needed to ratify the ILO Convention No. 169 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).

123.8. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro);**

123.9. **Adopt necessary legislative and administrative measures to guarantee the security of LGBT persons and facilitate their access to justice and legal assistance (Norway);**

123.10. **Continue making progress in the efforts needed to have a National Human Rights Institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

123.11. **Ensure that the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office is sufficiently resourced to effectively discharge its duties and accords with the Paris Principles (Australia);**

123.12. **Work to obtain the accreditation of the National Human Rights Institution (Burkina Faso);**

123.13. **Ensure the compliance of the Paris Principles by the National Human Rights Institution (France);**

123.14. **Maintain the respect for the independence of Uruguay's National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office during the reporting process (Ghana);**

123.15. **Accredit the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office before the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions (Mexico);**

123.16. **Accelerate the establishment of a national mechanism for the prevention of torture (Burkina Faso);**

123.17. **Further strengthen the National Preventive Mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment by ensuring its autonomy, allocating necessary resources and developing a plan for its effective implementation (Serbia);**

123.18. **Proceed with the establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism against Torture in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, ensuring their independence, adequate funding and resources, and the development of a detailed plan for its effective implementation (Spain);**

123.19. **Sustain the broad consultation methodology including continuing the effective participation of civil society organizations in the work of the Inter-Institutional Commission (Ghana);**

123.20. **Promote the elaboration and adoption of a national human rights plan (Peru);**

123.21. **Continue strengthening the national legislation for the prevention, prosecution and reparation of racism and other forms of discrimination, in particular through the adoption of the National Plan against Racism and Discrimination, the strengthening of the Honorary Commission against Racism and Xenophobia, as well as the implementation of awareness-raising campaigns that may lead to cultural changes (Colombia);**

123.22. **Ensure the effective implementation of the National Plan against Racism and Discrimination (Côte d'Ivoire);**

123.23. **Continue efforts on adopting the national Plan against Racism and Discrimination (Kazakhstan);**

123.24. **Complete current initiatives for the adoption of the National Plan against racism and discrimination, in consultation with organizations of persons of African descent and organizations of indigenous peoples (Peru);**

123.25. **Continue working on the full implementation of the National Plan against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

123.26. **Set priorities and adequate resources for the implementation of Uruguay's voluntary pledges and commitments as stated in its Review Report (Viet Nam);**

123.27. **Continue to strengthen the effective implementation of its legislation on the rights of women (Romania);**

123.28. **Continue developing policies and programmes to enhance protection and advancement of women's rights (Philippines);**

123.29. **Strengthen the National Women's Institute through greater prominence and adequate resources (Bangladesh);**

123.30. **Put in place a monitoring mechanism for the assessment of the situation of the protection of children, and strengthen the capacity of State and private institutions working on children's rights (Morocco);**

123.31. **Continue implementing programmes aimed at protecting the rights of the child (Nicaragua);**

123.32. **Continue its policies on improving the rights of the child (Jordan);**

123.33. **Continue the efforts to implement the National Strategy for Children and Adolescents 2010-2030 (United Arab Emirates);**

123.34. **Continue the consolidation of social policies within the framework of the National Strategy for Children and Adolescents to claim the rights of children and adolescents who are in a situation of extreme vulnerability (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

123.35. **Consider eventual improvements of the family support policies as well as alternative child care options in order to address the issue, inter alia, of the so-called street children (Serbia);**

123.36. **Further improve human rights records in the country (Azerbaijan);**

123.37. **Expedite process for preparation and adoption of national action plan in areas of health and education for equal access to children of African descent (Pakistan);**

123.38. **Continue paying particular attention to the conditions of vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples, in particular Afro-descendants (Somalia);**

123.39. **Continue social programmes aimed at addressing the basic needs of food, education, housing, health and work for vulnerable groups (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

123.40. **Continue adopting measures to strengthen institutions in the field of aging (Argentina);**

123.41. **Encourage racial, ethnic and religious tolerance, especially among young people (Turkmenistan);**

123.42. **Amend its Penal Code to eliminate language that discriminates against women, in particular the section entitled "Title X", to ensure respect for rights and to address the impact of the violence suffered by victims of these offences (Canada);**

123.43. **Continue with its efforts to remove discriminatory norms against women from its legislation (Cyprus);**

123.44. **Give greater prominence and allocate adequate resources to the implementation of policies that strengthen the State's institutional gender framework using training courses that promote gender equality (Israel);**

123.45. **Conduct the reforms to the Civil Code to eradicate discrimination against widows or divorced women (Spain);**

123.46. **Strengthen measures on combating discrimination against women and eliminate stereotypes of Afro-descendant and indigenous people through awareness-raising campaigns (Azerbaijan);**

123.47. **Take stronger measures to ensure equal rights and opportunities, regardless of ethnicity and sex (Norway);**

123.48. **Intensify its fight against discrimination of which people of African descent are victims and take appropriate measures to reduce inequalities affecting them in the areas of employment, housing and education (Gabon);**

123.49. **Continue making efforts to incorporate an ethno-racial dimension in all plans and programmes aimed combating discrimination (Guatemala);**

123.50. **Criminalize the dissemination of theories on racial superiority or inferiority and prohibit organizations which promote and incite racial discrimination (Honduras);**

123.51. **Adopt national legislation to combat offences related to racism and to provide redress for victims of racism and other forms of discrimination (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

123.52. **Enact specific legislation to prohibit racism and racial discrimination (Namibia);**

123.53. **Strengthen legal and policy frameworks and programmes for the promotion and the protection of the rights of people of African Descent, including through promoting the employment of people of African Descent in public administration and private enterprises, and promoting the integration of women of African descent into the labour market (Namibia);**

123.54. **Take necessary measures to prohibit racial discrimination and adopt a comprehensive anti-discriminatory law (Pakistan);**

123.55. **Adopt a comprehensive law against discrimination containing provisions that specifically prohibit racism and racial discrimination; qualify as a crime punishable by law, the dissemination of ideas based on racial supremacy or inferiority; and prohibit organizations that promote or incite racial discrimination (Tunisia);**

123.56. **Adopt a law on prohibition of racism and racial discrimination as well as a relevant/appropriate national action plan in this field (Uzbekistan);**

123.57. **Criminalize the dissemination of theories of racial superiority or inferiority and prohibit organizations which promote and incite racial discrimination (Bangladesh);**

123.58. **Strengthen measures to combat discrimination against women and ensure that additional special measures are taken to effectively empower women, in particular, women of African descent (Botswana);**

123.59. **Strengthen actions on equal opportunities (Burkina Faso);**

123.60. **Consolidate a human rights and gender perspective in the social policies practice aiming at gender equality in practice (Colombia);**

123.61. **Take all necessary steps in order to promote equality of women and men in the realms of family, economy and policy (Cyprus);**

123.62. **Step up efforts to achieve equality and eliminate discrimination against women, afro-descendants and indigenous, and improve their access to education, housing, health and employment (Ecuador);**

123.63. **Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years for both sexes (Estonia);**

123.64. **Continue to protect the rights of its children, by implementing successful programs that ensure 100% access to birth registration, as well as strengthening the legal framework that guarantees the universal right to education and promote emphasis on care, access and opportunities[6] (Israel);**

123.65. **Continue innovative education programs recognizing sexual diversity and adopt a health policy that further enhances awareness on and sensitizing of sexual orientation and gender issues amongst health personnel (Netherlands);**

123.66. **Ensure equality of men and women in practice and bring domestic legislation into line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Russian Federation);**

123.67. **Take all necessary policing and other measures to prevent and provide protection against all forms of discrimination, violence and harassment related to sexual and gender identity, and ensure that perpetration of such violence is vigorously investigated and that perpetrators are held accountable (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

123.68. **Take effective measures to ensure de facto equality of all women (Uzbekistan);**

123.69. **Continue to give greater prominence to gender equality and ensure the National Women's Institute is adequately resourced (Australia);**

123.70. **Eliminate child marriages and adopt 18 as a minimum age for marriage for both sexes (Azerbaijan);**

123.71. **Continue the investigation of human rights violations, particularly enforced disappearances (Argentina);**

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[6] The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: continue to protect the rights of its children, by implementing successful programs that ensure 100% access to birth registration, as well as strengthening a legal framework that can guarantee the universal right to education and promote emphasis on care, access and opportunities (Israel).

123.72. **Continue efforts to improve detention conditions, particularly through the fight against prison overcrowding (France);**

123.73. **Continue efforts to further improve prison conditions and share relevant best practices with the Human Rights Council (Greece);**

123.74. **Address overcrowding in prison systems and poor prison conditions, especially to ensure human rights of women prisoners are protected (Maldives);**

123.75. **Consolidate its national strategy for the reform of the penitentiary system in a manner that guarantees the rehabilitation and the prompt reintegration of minors into the society (Morocco);**

123.76. **Continue to take steps to improve the penitentiary system (Portugal);**

123.77. **Take measures to improve the penitentiary system and identify additional resources to solve the problem of prison overcrowding (Russian Federation);**

123.78. **Continue advancing in the improvement of detention conditions and in the mechanisms of social reintegration of prisoners and in the reform of the criminal justice system (Spain);**

123.79. **Continue to reform the prison system and look further into ways of reforming the Penal Code to ensure adequate prison conditions and treatment of prisoners (Sweden);**

123.80. **Continue the reform process to strengthen the institutions of the prison system in order to guarantee respect for the human rights and dignity of persons deprived of liberty (Turkey);**

123.81. **Increase efforts to address prison overcrowding, antiquated facilities and undue delays in prosecution that have prolonged pre-trial detention (United States of America);**

123.82. **Conduct comprehensive reform of the penitentiary system (Uzbekistan);**

123.83. **Address prison overcrowding by reviewing the use of pre-trial detention (Australia);**

123.84. **Develop more plans to support women prisoners (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

123.85. **Apply the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders, or the Bangkok Rules, as part of its efforts to guarantee respect for human rights and dignity of persons deprived of their liberty (Thailand);**

123.86. **Elaborate and apply alternative penalties to prison incarceration and take all necessary measures to decrease the excessive use of pre-trial detention (Hungary);**

123.87. **Promote alternative penalties to prison and draw up public policies to foster the rights of persons in prisons (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

123.88. **Take steps to reduce the incidence of preventative and pre-trial detention (Ireland);**

123.89. **Strengthen its efforts to address domestic violence through appropriate public awareness campaigns and by ensuring that women are made aware of their rights (Canada);**

123.90. **Provide sufficient protection for victims of domestic violence and ensure proper monitoring of the rehabilitation of persons convicted (Canada);**

123.91. **Continue strengthening the national plan against the scourge of domestic violence, placing emphasis on prevention and awareness-raising of public opinion (Chile);**

123.92. **Take additional measures to protect women from domestic violence (Cyprus);**

123.93. **Take further measures in the fight against domestic violence, human trafficking and poverty, especially concerning women and children (Estonia);**

123.94. **Continue efforts in favour of the rights of women and children and adopt all necessary measures to efficiently combat domestic violence (France);**

123.95. **Continue its efforts to eradicate domestic violence by putting in place mechanisms to survey the proper implementation of the protocols of action by government agencies and apply appropriate sanctions where such implementation is not in line with the prescribed rules (Hungary);**

123.96. **Endeavour, in line with its voluntary pledges, to combat gender-based violence by, inter alia, enforcing existing legislation, conducting public awareness campaigns, ensuring psychosocial support and access to shelters for victims, and monitoring rehabilitation of persons convicted (Ireland);**

123.97. **Promote and protect human rights of women, by strengthening efforts to end domestic violence, and other forms of violence and discrimination against women by implementation of existing laws and awareness programs. (Maldives);**

123.98. **Intensify prosecution and preventive measures in order to further protect women and to generate greater awareness of gender-based violence (Norway);**

123.99. **Strengthen public policies regarding violence against women, adopting, among other things, affirmative measures to combat women's poverty, linked to the unequal distribution between time spent on paid and unpaid work (Paraguay);**

123.100. **Adopt a comprehensive law to fight violence against women (Tunisia);**

123.101. **Continue to combat domestic violence and renew the national action plan in this field (Russian Federation);**

123.102. **Strengthen the mechanisms to protect victims of gender-based violence (Senegal);**

123.103. **Continue to enhance the protection of women against violence and to promote greater gender equality (Singapore);**

123.104. **Step up its efforts to prevent domestic violence, including through enforcing existing legislation, continuing its awareness-raising campaigns, as well as through efficiently implementing, and where necessary, introducing new state programmes to protect the victims of domestic violence and to offer them psychological support and access to shelter (Slovenia);**

123.105. **Strengthen measures to respond to gender-based violence in every sphere of public and private life (Sri Lanka);**

123.106. **Continue implementing the project "Uruguay, united in putting an end to violence against women, children and adolescents" 2012-2014 (Algeria);**

123.107. **Reinforce policies already in place aimed at preventing and effectively responding to domestic violence against women, including the protection by the State of the displaced surviving victims (Brazil);**

123.108. **Strengthen national policies aimed at protecting children and youth against violence, abuses and sexual exploitation (Côte d'Ivoire);**

123.109. **Continue efforts regarding the rights of the child and welcomed all initiatives relating to street children (Greece);**

123.110. **Continue unabated its commitment to tackle the problem of sexual exploitation of children and child labour (Italy);**

123.111. **Strengthen coordination measures to address child labour (Namibia);**

123.112. **Continue its efforts to eradicate child labour and ensure access to quality education for all children (Singapore);**

123.113. **Implement a comprehensive assistance programme for children living on the streets, ensuring that they have access to sanitation, education and social security (State of Palestine);**

123.114. **Continue taking strong measures with a view to fully combating sexual exploitation of children and ensure that the law is strengthened to tackle impunity for these crimes (Sweden);**

123.115. **Draft and adopt a comprehensive national plan of action to address the worst forms of child labour (United States of America);**

123.116. **Continue its efforts to develop an action plan to eliminate child labour and to give priority to inclusive education for all (Yemen);**

123.117. **Continue its efforts in raising awareness about trafficking in persons through comprehensive training programmes for social workers, law enforcement officials and the media (Bhutan);**

123.118. **Step up measures to combat trafficking of persons and protect the rights of victims, in particular women and children (Ecuador);**

123.119. **Continue to implement adequate measures to fight trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation, as well as adequate measures to fight violence against women, including providing assistance and redress for victims of both crimes (Germany);**

123.120. **Develop a comprehensive, inclusive and holistic national plan of action against trafficking in persons; and examine the possibility of establishing a central organ to deal with trafficking in persons (Honduras);**

123.121. **Approve a comprehensive law on the fight against human trafficking especially for women (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

123.122. **Implement a national plan of action to fight against trafficking of women for sexual exploitation (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

123.123. **Continue taking measures on combating trafficking in persons (Kazakhstan);**

123.124. **Draw up a comprehensive programme to combat trafficking in persons (Kyrgyzstan);**

123.125. **Provide assistance and redress to victims of trafficking in persons (Kyrgyzstan);**

123.126. **Launch campaigns to raise public awareness on trafficking in persons (Kyrgyzstan);**

123.127. **Adopt a national action plan to prevent trafficking in persons and assist the victims of this crime (Mexico);**

123.128. **Increase awareness and training campaigns at national level, to combat the trafficking of women and children, and deepen this topic in school programmes (Morocco);**

123.129. **Consider stepping up measures to address trafficking vulnerabilities of women and children (Philippines);**

123.130. **Strengthen institutional mechanisms to address crimes against children, such as trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (Sri Lanka);**

123.131. **Consider the establishment of a central agency to address human trafficking (Trinidad and Tobago);**

123.132. **Increase efforts to identify and prosecute suspected human traffickers and provide comprehensive services to victims of trafficking (United States of America);**

123.133. **Enhance initiatives designed to halt the trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the country, particularly through the strengthening of its justice system and the adoption of appropriate legislation on the matter (Brazil);**

123.134. **Strengthen its efforts to reform its penal system, including seeking alternatives to pre-trial detention and ensuring that its system of juvenile detention is in line with its human rights obligations (Germany);**

123.135. **Strengthen its efforts to reform its criminal procedure law in order to guarantee a fair and timely legal process (Germany);**

123.136. **Continue reforms in the system of the law-enforcement agencies and the judicial system (Turkmenistan);**

123.137. **Further strengthen the justice system, including adopting a specific law to criminalize sexual tourism (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

123.138. **Continue its efforts aimed at improving the access of vulnerable populations and groups to the justice system (Angola);**

123.139. **Ensure proper implementation of the law on reparation for acts of discrimination against people of African descent (Burkina Faso);**

123.140. **Strengthen plans and programmes for crime prevention and rehabilitation (Chile);**

123.141. **Consider making additional efforts to facilitate equal access to judicial and administrative remedies for people of African descent and of indigenous origin (Egypt);**

123.142. **Include access to justice and remedy, as well as psychological support and occupational training, for victims of trafficking to help them regain their lives and reintegrate back into society (Thailand);**

123.143. **The Executive and Judicial authorities in Uruguay should continue to cooperate to facilitate investigations into serious violations of human rights, including cases of involuntary disappearances that occurred during the era of Operation Condor (Ghana);**

123.144. **Make a priority of passing a revised penal code (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

123.145. **Establish mechanisms for witness protection and access to justice for victims, their families and civil society actors who might be assisting them, as recommended by the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Botswana);**

123.146. **Continue advancing on the specialization of the juvenile justice system, including the development of an appeals mechanism (Chile);**

123.147. **Continue developing its juvenile justice system, in terms of both legislation and practice. In particular, continue efforts to ensure that there are adequately trained professionals and adequate infrastructure for adolescents in conflict with the law. Deprivation of liberty should only be used as a measure of last resort and for as short a period as possible (Finland);**

123.148. **Concerning the deprivation of liberty of minors, develop and prioritize alternative measures allowing the reintegration of the child into the society and only deprive minors of their liberty as a last resort (France);**

123.149. **Take necessary measures, so as not to allow the lowering of the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Paraguay);**

123.150. **Strengthen its specialized juvenile justice system and promote alternative measures to deprivation of liberty, with a view to the full reintegration of the child into the society (Republic of Moldova);**

123.151. **Continue its efforts to give effect to the vote of Uruguayans living abroad (Burkina Faso);**

123.152. **Continue its efforts to ensure an equal opportunity to participate in the political process for all of its citizens (Indonesia);**

123.153. **Continue consultations with a view to allowing the Uruguayan diaspora to exercise their right to vote (Senegal);**

123.154. **Strengthen efforts to ensure better participation of women at all spheres of public life and especially at political level (Greece);**

123.155. **Adopt measures to increase gender parity in political and public spheres and improve the participation of women in decision-making and public policy development (Netherlands);**

123.156. **Make permanent the "pilot" requirement to include persons of both sexes in each list of candidates as it will apply to the national and departmental elections of 2014-2015 (Slovenia);**

123.157. **Ensure gender equality at the workplace (Côte d'Ivoire);**

123.158. **Take additional measures to promote equality of access to employment (Egypt);**

123.159. **Continue its efforts in providing equal treatment for men and women in employment (Jordan);**

123.160. **Continue promoting the right of women, especially rural women and guarantee their equality in employment opportunities (Armenia);**

123.161. **Continue strengthening on-going measures aimed at improving the living conditions of the whole population of the country (Mali);**

123.162. **Continue implementing its poverty reduction strategy and protect the rights of vulnerable groups so as to achieve a sustainable socio-economic development (China);**

123.163. **Continue to take measures to ensure the elimination of poverty (Cuba);**

123.164. **Continue its efforts on initiatives aimed at enhancing economic growth and improving the living standards in the country (Oman);**

123.165. **Take further steps to reduce poverty and extreme poverty (Portugal);**

123.166. **Continue strengthening its economic and social development (Somalia);**

123.167. **Continue implementing current projects and socio-economic development programmes for the promotion and protection of human rights (Somalia);**

123.168. **Implement a system to measure progress indicators on economic, social and cultural rights (State of Palestine);**

123.169. **Step up efforts to reduce poverty by allocating additional resources to individuals and groups of vulnerable populations (Togo);**

123.170. **Increase its political and financial commitment aimed at ensuring the full development of children and their families (Togo);**

123.171. **Continue to implement the necessary socio-economic policies to reduce poverty especially among women and children (Trinidad and Tobago);**

123.172. **Continue implementing comprehensive social assistance programmes, aiming at reducing poverty and inequalities in the distribution of income (Algeria);**

123.173. **Continue its efforts to reduce poverty and improve living conditions, particularly among vulnerable groups (Australia);**

123.174. **Provide access to adequate housing, with a focus on assistance to low-income families (Egypt);**

123.175. **Continue providing access to adequate housing, particularly by assisting low-income families and other disadvantaged individuals and groups (Malaysia);**

123.176. **Strengthen its efforts in promoting the right to health, including access to a comprehensive health care (Indonesia);**

123.177. **Step up efforts to improve the quality of education and allocate adequate resources, and address the issue of highschool dropouts (Malaysia);**

123.178. **Continue the efforts of the Government to ensure the improvement of its educational and health systems, as well as progress on other socio-economic and cultural rights (Cuba);**

123.179. **Take further structural measures in order to reduce the school dropout rate (Estonia);**

123.180. **Strengthen measures to reduce repetition and dropout rates and evaluate the outcome of such measures, as well as to continue to fight child poverty and address issues such as street children, child labour and child trafficking and smuggling (Portugal);**

123.181. **Introduce necessary reforms in the education system for reducing school dropout rates, particularly in secondary education (Republic of Moldova);**

123.182. **Strengthen efforts to implement the 2008 law on education and the reduction of school dropout rates of children of African descent and indigenous origin (Bangladesh);**

123.183. **Increase efforts aimed at countering the root causes of early school leaving and the lack of continuity in education (Italy);**

123.184. **Continue its efforts towards enhancing the access to secondary education, particularly for students from rural areas (Armenia);**

123.185. **Continue to develop programmes to increase physical accessibility for persons with disabilities and foster their labour inclusion, and in this framework make a specific effort regarding childhood (Spain);**

123.186. **Ensure the entry into force of the Act on the Comprehensive Protection of Persons with Disabilities (Mexico);**

123.187. **Consider strengthening the capacity of the ministries responsible for developing a sustainable mining strategy (Egypt).**

124. **The recommendation below did not enjoy the support of Uruguay:**

124.1. **Ensure the protection of and right to family life on the premise that family is the natural and fundamental group of society based upon the stable relationship between a man and a woman (Bangladesh).**

125. **Uruguay rejects the recommendation made by the delegation of Bangladesh. Uruguay effectively protects the family institution, including through laws embodied in the National Constitution on a wide and non-discriminatory basis. rejecting to limit the concept of family on grounds of gender identity, sexual orientation or any other reason, in accordance with our national legislation and the highest international standards on human rights protection.**

126. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

127. Reference is made to the voluntary pledges and commitments made in section III of the national report of Uruguay (A/HRC/WG.6/18/URY/1).

Annex

[English/Spanish only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Uruguay was headed by Doctor Homero Guerrero, Secretario de Presidencia (Ministro) y Jefe de Delegación and composed of the following members:

- Señora Laura Dupuy Lasserre, Embajadora y Representante Permanente del Uruguay ante la Oficina de Naciones Unidas y Organismos Especializados;
- Embajador Ricardo González Arenas, Director General para Asuntos Políticos del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
- Embajador Federico Perazza, Director de Derechos Humanos y Derecho Humanitario del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
- Licenciada Graciela Jorge, Coordinadora Ejecutiva de la Secretaría de Derechos Humanos de la Presidencia de la República;
- Psicóloga Gabriela Fulco, Asesora del Ministerio del Interior;
- Politólogo Andrés Scagliola, Director de Políticas Sociales del Ministerio de Desarrollo Social (MIDES);
- Señora Daniela Payssé, Representante Nacional (Diputada);
- Doctor Alvaro Garcé, Comisionado Parlamentario para el Sistema Carcelario;
- Señora Dianela Pi, Ministro Consejero;
- Señora Cristina González, Ministro Consejero;
- Señor Patricio Silva, Secretario de Segunda.

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Universal Periodic Review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Uruguay

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

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Uruguay received 187 recommendations. Guided by international human rights standards, Uruguay has accepted all but recommendation 124.1. This is in line with its stated intention, set forth in its initial statement on 29 January 2014, to accept them "where they promise to render the protection and promotion of human rights in Uruguayan society more effective, with the obvious proviso that the means and time-frame for their individual application will depend on their nature and scope".

123.1. Accepted.

123.2. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.3. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.4, 123.5, 123.6 and 123.7. Accepted. With regard to **123.6**, Uruguay already explained that it is proceeding with an internal consultation process between the various competent national bodies, with a view to considering ratification of this Convention and examining how to apply it.

The Government of Uruguay is committed to moving forward with this process in the light of the contents of the handbook on the Convention, even though the National Tripartite Committee has already considered it and bearing in mind that reservations to ILO conventions are not permitted.

123.8. Accepted. Being implemented. The third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure is being considered by the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee in Parliament.

123.9. Accepted.

123.10, 123.11, 123.12, 123.13, 123.14 and 123.15. Accepted. Being implemented.

The National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office is an independent State body that works as part of the legislative branch of government and is tasked with the defence, promotion and protection of the gamut of human rights guaranteed by the Constitution and international law. It was established under Act No. 18.446 of 24 December 2008, following the guidelines of the Paris Principles adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 48/134 of 1993, and by virtue of undertakings made under the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action that resulted from the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights. It is an additional mechanism to others already in place and its role is to provide people with greater safeguards for the enjoyment of their rights and to ensure that laws, administrative practices and public policy conform with international human rights standards.

An independent expert study of the Institution's legal foundations conducted at the request of Parliament confirmed that it is fully independent, with the power to establish its own regulations within the framework of the Constitution and the law.

The Institution, which was set up in 2012, is preparing for the accreditation process with the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC). An application has been lodged and the Institution is in contact with ICC and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), which are working together on the matter. The Subcommittee on Accreditation is expected to consider the application in 2014.

123.16, 123.17 and 123.18. Accepted. Being implemented.

Article 83 of Act No. 18.446, under which the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office was established, states that the Institution shall act as national preventive mechanism, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The

Institution's board has appointed one of its members to run the mechanism and a technical staff member to assist and coordinate its activities.

With a view to clearly defining their respective areas of responsibility and in order to guarantee the mechanism's independence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Institution signed an action protocol in December 2013. This document states that, without prejudice to the cooperation agreements made by both parties, "the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office will be tasked with carrying out the functions ascribed to the national preventive mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and shall act in accordance with the Paris Principles, adopted in resolution 48/134 by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 December 1993, by developing any initiatives it deems appropriate for the optimum fulfilment of those functions. The Institution shall be exclusively responsible for carrying out the mandate, albeit with the assistance of individuals and/or other institutions as it sees fit."

In October 2013, the Institution signed an agreement with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) that enabled the mechanism to begin working on a matter of keen interest to both: places of deprivation of liberty for young people. Three specialists in that area (two psychologists and a social worker) have been taken on using funds provided by UNICEF under the agreement. It is clearly established in their contracts that they report exclusively to the Institution.

Specific agreements will be signed in order to formalize assistance that the national preventive mechanism already receive, and open up further areas of cooperation, so as to consolidate resources that will allow it to work more effectively towards meeting all its commitments under the provisions of the Optional Protocol by conducting visits to all places of deprivation of liberty around the country.

In December 2013, a multidisciplinary group was set up and began working. All prison facilities have been asked to provide information for a database and to enable timetabling for visits, the establishment of procedural protocols and the drafting of ensuing reports and recommendations. Assistance is also being provided by the faculty of forensic medicine and paediatrics of the University of the Republic, whose specialists take part in visits as and when required. At the time of writing, the national preventive mechanism had carried out 13 visits and issued the corresponding reports and recommendations.

The Institution has been working with the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Prison System under article 10 of the Act and will report on this point to the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

Under the 2013 budget, Parliament allocated it sufficient funds to carry out its mandate.

123.19. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.20. Accepted. Being implemented.

As reported, a national plan known as the Plan for Living Together and Human Rights has been drafted by the Human Rights Directorate of the Ministry of Education and Culture. It focuses on human rights, taking a broad, cross-cutting approach. The draft has been submitted to the Social Affairs Office and will be examined soon by the Council of Ministers. Civil society will also be consulted on the plan, with a view to it becoming operational by the end of this year.

123.21, 123.22, 123.23, 123.24 and 123.25. Accepted. Being implemented.

As previously reported, a National Plan against Racism and Discrimination has, after a period of analysis, been drafted along the lines of the United Nations model, focusing on all forms of discrimination and not just racism. Discrimination may occur on grounds of gender, Afro-descendants, disability (including mental disability), sexual orientation and gender identity, drug abuse, HIV, and others. The draft should be ready for submission to civil society by the middle of this year and implemented in 2015.

123.26. Accepted.

123.27 and 123.28. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.29. Accepted.

123.30, 123.31, 123.32, 123.33, 123.34 and 123.35. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.36. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.37. Accepted.

123.38 and 123.39. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.40. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.41. Accepted.

123.42 and 123.43. Accepted.

123.44. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.45. Accepted.

123.46 and **123.58.** Accepted. Being implemented.

123.47. Accepted.

123.48. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.49. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.50, 123.51, 123.52, 123.54, 123.55, 123.56 and 123.57. Accepted.

123.53. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.59. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.60, 123.61, 123.62, 123.68 and 123.69. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.63 and 123.70. Accepted.

123.64. Accepted. Being implemented.

As reported, the national system of birth registration boasts almost universal coverage and the lowest under-reporting rate in the region (less than 2 per cent whereas the average for Latin America is 9 per cent). Most births in Uruguay take place in health facilities, which facilitates universal registration of births, given that children leave clinics with their birth certificate and identity card number.

With regard to access to education, the Constitution and law are non-discriminatory and guarantee universal access, public education having been free and compulsory since the Act of 23 August 1877. Work continues to be done on a package of inclusive measures to help make universal access a reality for all children and adolescents in Uruguay by addressing the need for assistance and genuine opportunities.

123.65. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.66. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.67. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.71 and 123.143. Accepted. Being implemented.

The Government of Uruguay has on several occasions reaffirmed its commitment to investigate and clarify serious human rights violations that took place before and during the military dictatorship (1968–85) and has made enormous efforts in that regard.

Since the establishment of the Peace Commission in 2000, 178 cases of enforced disappearance have been recognized. The process of strengthening institutions is exemplified by the creation of the Human Rights Secretariat for the Recent Past, which is working daily to establish the truth about enforced disappearances and political murders, including through historical and anthropological investigations (for example by searching military premises for remains) carried out in conjunction with the University of the Republic. Victims have initiated 204 court cases and the Secretariat is working on them with the judiciary, as well as assisting in legal investigations in neighbouring countries, bearing in mind the way in which the repressive regimes of the time worked together.

Work is coordinated closely with human rights bodies in Argentina (the Secretariat for Human Rights, Ministry of Justice, technical forensic and anthropological team and the Human Rights Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and more recently with Brazil, with which a Memorandum of Understanding on the Exchange of Documentation for Clarifying Serious Human Rights Violations was signed on 29 January 2014 on the same terms as one signed with Argentina in 2012.

123.72, 123.73, 123.74, 123.75, 123.76, 123.77, 123.78, 123.79, 123.80, 123.81, 123.82, 123.83, 123.84 and 123.85. Accepted. Being implemented.

There has been a particular focus on the prison system in the past two legislatures aimed at ensuring that the rights and dignity of detainees are fully respected, in recognition of the need to repair the social and political fabric of the State. A key part of the process has been the use of cross-cutting administrative strategies, making it possible to loosen the Ministry of the Interior's control over the penitentiary system and to involve other ministries and public bodies. Prison and institutional reform has been facilitated by substantial support from the international community in the form of major projects.

Prison reform began in 2005 and received a further boost in 2010. The following goals have been set for the reform process: to eliminate overcrowding; unify the penitentiary system; improve professionalism; prevent corruption and report and prosecute cases when they arise; expand and formalize methods of classification, thereby enabling the design of individual training programmes; promote a more holistic approach to health, work, education, culture, sport and recreation.

It can be said with regard to the first of those goals that the problem of overcrowding will have been resolved by the first half of 2014 and that, from 2016, facilities should be occupied below maximum capacity. At the same time, progress is being made in the ranking and development of treatment programmes in strict compliance with international human rights standards. Efforts are being made to bolster public-public and public-private cross-cutting strategies for work, education, culture, sport and the fight against corruption. A major priority this year is to improve health care, with special focus on improving food quality.

As far as women prisoners are concerned, it should be underlined that prison overcrowding was eliminated in 2012 and that prison administration is based on the Bangkok Rules.

123.86, 123.87 and 123.88. Accepted.

123.89, 123.90, 123.91, 123.92, 123.93, 123.94, 123.95, 123.96, 123.97, 123.98, 123.99, 123.100, 123.101, 123.102, 123.103, 123.104, 123.105, 123.106 and 123.107. Accepted. Being implemented.

A series of measures has been adopted to combat violence against women, which is of prime concern to the Government and for Uruguayan society as a whole. A legal and institutional framework has been developed with a view to safeguarding rights, protecting victims and ensuring that the perpetrators of such crimes are tried and held liable. In 1995, Uruguay included the offence of domestic violence in its Criminal Code and, in 2002, the Domestic Violence Act was passed, facilitating the coordination of efforts in the prevention, early detection and elimination of violence and victim care. The National Domestic Violence Advisory Council was established and a first national plan (2004–2010) drafted, giving rise to a great many initiatives from various sectors aimed at putting an end to the problem. The plan was subject to an independent assessment, the results of which are being used to establish what should be done next.

Specialized courts have been set up, along with a special unit created within the National Institute for Women. A range of codes of conduct have been designed, such as the police procedure guide and guidelines for the health and education sectors. Several training courses have been conducted, along with a range of campaigns to raise public awareness.

With regard to protection measures that have been implemented, key initiatives include the establishment of shelters, short-term accommodation and the use of ankle tags, which has made it possible not only to prevent offences but also to punish perpetrators.

Lastly, the enactment of Act No. 18.850 on redress for the children of persons who die as a result of acts of domestic violence should be highlighted.

123.108, 123.110 and 123.114. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.109 and 123.113. Accepted. Being implemented.

Although 25 per cent of children in Uruguay live in poverty (more than double the national poverty figure), child poverty was reduced by 40 per cent and public social spending rose considerably in the period from 2005 to 2012. How those funds are allocated has changed, with an increase in plans for young children (currently 30 per cent of public spending goes to children and adolescents) and a range of government programmes aimed at that social group (health-care reform, an increase in the education budget – the highest ever in the history of Uruguay — family subsidies, expansion of the plan for infant and family care centres — which provide care for infants up to the age of 3 and constitute a central pillar of the fledgling national health-care system – neighbourhood programmes and the "Uruguay crece contigo" programme).

Uruguay continues to move forward with its National Strategy for Children and Adolescents, which also addresses the matter of school dropouts. As the National Strategy for 2010–2015 nears completion, it is being assessed with a view to designing its successor for 2015–2020 along the same lines.

123.111, 123.112, 123.115 and 123.116. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.117, 123.118, 123.119, 123.120, 123.121, 123.122, 123.123, 123.124, 123.125, 123.126, 123.127, 123.128, 123.129, 123.130, 123.131, 123.132, 123.133, 123.142 and 123.145. Accepted. Being implemented, especially with regard to tightening coordination between institutions to prevent and combat such offences and to provide victims with support.

123.134, 123.146, 123.147, 123.148, 123.149 and 123.150. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.135. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.136. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.137. Accepted.

123.138. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.139. Accepted.

123.140. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.141. Accepted.

123.144. Accepted.

123.151 and **123.153.** Accepted.

123.152. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.154, 123.155 and 123.156. Accepted.

123.157, 123.158, 123.159 and 123.160. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.161. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.162, 123.163, 123.164, 123.165, 123.166, 123.169, 123.172 and 123.173. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.167. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.168. Accepted.

123.170. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.171. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.174 and 123.175. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.176. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.177, 123.178, 123.179, 123.180, 123.181, 123.182 and 123.183. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.184. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.185. Accepted. Being implemented.

123.186. Accepted. Being implemented.

In this regard, it is worth noting, among other things, the passing of Acts Nos. 16.466 (1994) and 17.283 (2000) on environmental impact studies and protection of the environment, and the enactment of the Mining Code (Act No. 19.126 of 2013 on large-scale mining). It should be noted that parliament has given preliminary approval for ratification of the ILO Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995 (No. 176), which should be approved this year, thereby providing a practical framework for the Labour Code.

124.1. Rejected.

Only this recommendation has been rejected, with the comment that Uruguay protects the institution of the family, including through constitutional provisions, on a broad and non-discriminatory basis and rejecting the limiting of the notion of the family on the grounds of gender identity, sexual orientation or any other reason, in accordance with domestic law and the highest international standards on the protection of human rights.

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Universal Periodic Review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Yemen

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its eighteenth session from 27 January to 7 February 2014. The review of Yemen was held at the 6th meeting on 29 January 2014. The delegation of Yemen was headed by Hooria Mashhoyr Ahmed, Minister for Human Rights. At its 10th meeting held on 31 January 2014, the Working Group adopted the report of Yemen.

2. On 15 January 2014, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Yemen: the Congo, the Czech Republic and Viet Nam.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Yemen:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/YEM/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/YEM/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/YEM/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island and the United States of America was transmitted to Yemen through the troika. Those questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review (UPR).

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation expressed deep appreciation for the support for the respect, promotion and protection of human rights in Yemen demonstrated directly or indirectly by the international community. She also expressed appreciation for the follow-up by various treaty bodies.

6. The delegation stated that there had been substantial developments since the submission of the first UPR report in 2009. Key among them was the outbreak of the young people's popular revolution as part of the Arab Spring events that began in late 2010 and persisted in diverse forms, with the people pitting themselves against forces fiercely determined to stifle change and prevent the attainment of desired goals. Those forces could never succeed, since the people had tasted freedom and sacrificed some of their finest offspring. The delegation counted on the continued support of the international community for the people's choices and their right to systems of good governance that protected their rights and freedoms and achieved justice.

7. The delegation highlighted that the Working Group had no doubt that the realization and promotion of human rights were closely linked to the rules and principles of good

governance. While all such values were enshrined in Yemen's heritage and culture, they had occasionally been abused or neglected in practice.

8. The delegation noted that the Government of National Reconciliation, formed in late 2011 following the signing of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) initiative and its Implementation Mechanism, was inspired by the principles and values of the revolution and the international human rights standards reflected in Security Council resolutions 2014 and 2051 and incorporated in the Government programme for the transitional phase. The Government had called on the international community to assist it in meeting its humanitarian and development needs at that complex and difficult stage. The delegation urged Yemenis to support the political settlement and the national reconciliation.

9. The delegation stated that the cases of southern Yemen and Saada had been the most complex issues faced by the National Dialogue Conference due to the injustices that had been ongoing there for more than a decade. All parties and political and social forces had eventually reached a consensus on core issues, such as the type of State envisaged, the nature of the political system and the criteria for the distribution of wealth and power. A consensus had been reached on transitioning from a centralized State to a federal structure. A balanced distribution of power and wealth between the centre and the periphery would be specified in the new Constitution.

10. The delegation expressed pride at the successful conclusion of the National Dialogue Conference after ten months. It was fully aware that while some legal commitments had been fulfilled, the achievement of basic human rights in the period ahead presented major challenges in the areas of security, stability, construction and development. Work would now proceed on a new constitution focusing on good governance, the rule of law, the promotion of democracy and human rights. High priority would be given to those challenges by the Ministry of Human Rights, other government agencies with human rights responsibilities and civil society organizations, with the support of the regional and international communities and the United Nations.

11. The delegation highlighted the most important achievements outlined in its report, namely submission of the draft law on the national human rights institution based on the Paris Principles to the House of Representatives. It emphasized the important role played by advocacy and pressure by human rights bodies in ensuring the speedy enactment of laws, such as the Transitional Justice Act, accession to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED) and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

12. The delegation emphasized that the Government had complied with its obligation regarding the marriageable age and stated that the bill was pending before Parliament. The House of Representatives was discussing the bill on human trafficking, and the Government would shortly submit bills on enforced disappearances, the Optional Protocol to CAT, the Protocol against trafficking in human beings and others aimed at the protection and promotion of human rights.

13. The delegation emphasized that priority attention was being given to the rights of marginalized and vulnerable groups such as women, children, people with disabilities, minorities and refugees. A Yemeni delegation had recently met with the Committee on the Rights of the Child to discuss the country's third periodic report, and the Committee's recommendations would be implemented. The eighth periodic report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was also due to be reviewed. The prominent participation of Yemeni women in public life was an important achievement, and women would doubtlessly make a significant contribution to public life in the future. Their role was currently based on constitutional guarantees and would eventually be reflected in other laws and public policies and programmes.

14. The Ministry of Human Rights and its partners in the Government and civil society had elaborated a national human rights strategy and a national strategy to combat trafficking. Preparations for the creation of a national observatory to monitor child rights violations were also under way.

15. Priority was being given to capacity-building programmes for human rights workers in the field of human rights and to the development of partnerships with civil society, the international community and the private sector. High priority was also being given to transparency and the fight against corruption.

16. Responding to concerns about outstanding benefits and obligations, the delegation stated that progress was being made in that regard, with the most significant being the appointment of members of the Independent Commission of Inquiry into the events of 2011 and the enactment of the Transitional Justice Act. It had been necessary to undertake measures reflecting the application of and approaches to transitional justice prior to the promulgation of the law, including the formation of committees to address land issues, the case of those forcibly dismissed from employment in the southern provinces after the 1994 war and the submission of apologies to the people of the south and of Saada for violations that had occurred in those regions. The Act would be considered in the light of national dialogue outcomes concerning the establishment of committees based on equity and reconciliation that would act in accordance with international norms of transitional justice.

17. According to the delegation, the Government had approved a comprehensive national strategy for combating terrorism based on respect for human rights. The existing draft law would be amended to include an accurate definition of terrorist crimes so that it would not be used abusively against political opponents. The National Dialogue Conference had demanded the cessation of the use of drones. The House of Representatives had adopted the same position and insisted that the means used to fight against terrorism should not harm civilians and should be based on human rights standards. The Government was preparing to receive detained citizens from Guantanamo, particularly those who had not been charged with terrorism, so that they could be rehabilitated and integrated into society. The United States of America had lifted restrictions on the detainees and authorized their return. Yemen would continue to fight terrorism, since it undermined development and greatly increased humanitarian requirements.

18. The delegation reaffirmed its determination to ensure respect for human rights despite the obstacles created by the legacy of past abuses and the continuing repercussions of capacity limitations.

19. The head of the delegation noted that Yemen had responded to the advance questions and inquiries submitted by Germany, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Czech Republic, Belgium, Mexico, Norway, Slovenia and Spain.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

20. During the interactive dialogue, 78 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue can be found in section II of the present report.

21. Canada enquired about progress in ensuring access for women to education and equal treatment in custody cases, and in creating support mechanisms for divorcees and women victims of violence, particularly sexual violence. Canada made recommendations.

22. Chad noted considerable improvements in the human rights situation notwithstanding the ongoing disturbances. It also noted that the report had been prepared in consultation with all human rights institutions. Chad made recommendations.

23. Chile commended the progress made during the political transition, the commitment to promote and protect human rights and the efforts made to implement Human Rights Council resolutions. Chile made recommendations.

24. China appreciated the commitment for the promotion and protection of human rights and welcomed the protection of the rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups. China congratulated Yemen on the progress in the political transition and its efforts for economic development and security. China called on the international community to pay attention to the difficulties faced by Yemen and provide assistance accordingly. China made a recommendation.

25. Colombia welcomed the initiation of the process aimed at strengthening the rule of law, the institutional framework and democracy. Colombia made recommendations.

26. The Congo commended efforts to stabilize the sociopolitical and economic environment and encouraged Yemen to continue promoting national dialogue. It expressed concern about discrimination against women and girls and the situation of minors in conflict with the law, among others. The Congo made recommendations.

27. Cuba commended action to address existing challenges during the political transition, including the drafting and adoption of a new Constitution. It noted with satisfaction the reform of the legal system, the strengthening of the rule of law and measures to combat corruption. Cuba made recommendations.

28. The Czech Republic expressed concern about a number of human rights challenges that required urgent action. It made recommendations.

29. Denmark welcomed the human rights action plan and the recommendations of the National Dialogue Conference. It enquired about progress in removing juvenile prisoners from death row and implementing the National Action Plan for the eradication of female genital mutilation (FGM). It acknowledged the recommendation to introduce a minimum marriageable age of 18 years. Denmark made recommendations.

30. Djibouti commended the establishment of a national human rights institution based on the Paris Principles and the ratification of core international human rights treaties. Djibouti made recommendations.

31. Ecuador welcomed the adoption of the Action Plan on child labour, the creation of the Rehabilitation and Welfare Fund for Persons with Disabilities and efforts to promote immunization against, and eradication of, endemic and infectious diseases. Ecuador made recommendations.

32. Egypt appreciated the open approach in dealing with the international mechanisms for human rights over the past two years, in addition to the notable efforts to enhance the rights of women, children and people with disabilities. Egypt made recommendations.

33. Eritrea noted with satisfaction the ongoing efforts to restore peace and stability. Eritrea made recommendations.

34. Ethiopia commended the adoption of the Transitional Programme for Stabilization and Development and measures to strengthen the rule of law, reform the judicial system and combat corruption. It noted the progress made in primary education and in promoting gender parity in education. Ethiopia made recommendations.

35. France was pleased to note that the National Dialogue Conference had discussed the human rights situation and it supported efforts to promote a democratic political transition. France made recommendations.

36. Germany acknowledged the efforts to improve the human rights situation during the political transition and the successful conclusion of the National Dialogue Conference. Germany made recommendations.

37. Guatemala welcomed the holding of the National Dialogue Conference, the National Human Rights Conference and the National Conference for Women. It noted the measures taken to promote the participation of women in political and economic life and to end discrimination against women under domestic law. It was concerned about the lack of constitutional protection of children's rights and of a clear and consistent definition of the child applicable in all legal texts. Guatemala made recommendations.

38. Indonesia commended efforts to ensure that the promotion and protection of human rights remained a key priority in the transitional process. It was pleased to note that the National Human Rights Institution Bill had been submitted to Parliament. Indonesia made recommendations.

39. Iraq welcomed the conclusion of the inclusive National Dialogue Conference and commended the development of the Transitional Program for Stabilization and Development and efforts made to combat financial and administrative corruption. Iraq made a recommendation.

40. Ireland expressed concern about the death penalty for juveniles, widespread malnutrition among children under five and the critical problem of stunting. It was concerned that a minimum marriageable age had not been set and that child marriage was a major factor in malnutrition and a root cause of female illiteracy. Ireland made recommendations.

41. Italy was concerned about the imposition of the death penalty, especially for non-violent crimes. It welcomed measures taken to increase women's participation in public life and business. Italy made recommendations.

42. Japan hoped that the national dialogue would address transitional justice, promotion of women's rights and the empowerment of women. It was concerned about unequal school enrolment rates for boys and girls, early marriage and reports of unlawful arrests and torture by law enforcement authorities. Japan made recommendations.

43. Jordan appreciated the Prime Minister's approval on the draft law establishing a national human rights institution in addition to drafting a law against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. Jordan also welcomed Yemen's accession to CPED and the Rome Statute. Jordan made recommendations.

44. Kenya welcomed the ratification of human rights instruments, compliance with treaty reporting obligations and measures to enhance women's role in society and decision-making processes. It encouraged Yemen to take further action in support of the participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups in all spheres of life. Kenya made a recommendation.

45. In response to questions concerning women, children, marginalized people and minorities, the head of the delegation said that Yemeni women had suffered from marginalization and major gender imbalances in education and political life. Yemeni women had played a high-profile role in the peaceful and popular youth revolution and were therefore difficult to ignore. They had acquired the strength and resilience to persist in their efforts to secure all their demands and rights. Yemen had taken steps to improve the status of Yemeni women and to actively involve them in all areas, but it was unable to meet all obligations pertaining to the establishment of full equality. Women represented 30 per cent of all components of the national dialogue and played a significant role in the process.

46. The delegation highlighted the effective participation of women in the National Dialogue Conference that had led to the adoption of a resolution requiring that women accounted for at least 30 per cent of all State authorities. That provision would enable women to participate effectively in the development process. Women were also represented in and sometimes led civil society organizations.

47. Many measures had been taken to protect girls from the dangers of early marriage and to specify the marriageable age. A bill setting the minimum age of 17 years had been approved by the House of Representatives in February 2009, but it had not yet been promulgated. Steps were being taken to promote its promulgation. The Government and NGOs had undertaken numerous activities aimed at raising awareness of the problem. The national dialogue outcomes were binding and required the House of Representatives to specify the marriageable age in the Personal Status Law. The head of the delegation was confident that that aim would be achieved with the backing of civil society, OHCHR, the international community and the global media.

48. The delegation highlighted the submission to the House of Representatives of the draft law on the independent human rights institution based on the Paris Principles. It stated that the law would definitely be enacted shortly, in coordination with the representatives and that there would be no objections from political parties.

49. With regard to the issue of violence against women and, in particular, FGM, the Government had agreed to conduct a study on gender-based violence, including against refugees. FGM was deemed to constitute violence against women and was a priority issue. The Government had suspended health workers who practised FGM.

50. The delegation highlighted the national dialogue outcomes as a contribution to the promotion of economic and social rights and the equal distribution of wealth and power. However, the Government faced many challenges, such as the high unemployment rate and poverty index. The adoption of a three-year national youth employment plan providing for more than 150,000 jobs had been adopted. The Transitional Programme for Stabilization and Development included a number of policies and action programmes that gave priority to the creation of employment opportunities for youth and the development of human resources.

51. A draft amendment to the Judicial Authority Act had been prepared to enhance the independence of the judiciary. It contained provisions designed to limit the powers of the Minister of Justice in matters relating to judges; to expand the powers of the Supreme Judicial Council; and to provide for the transfer of the functions of the Judicial Inspectorate and the Office of the Public Prosecutor to the Supreme Judicial Council.

52. Yemen was among 97 States that had not abolished the death penalty. It imposed the penalty for the most serious crimes, in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). There was no article in Yemeni law that authorized the imposition of the death penalty on juveniles. A committee had been established with the assistance of experts from Jordan to ensure that children were not executed. Of the 25 detainees on death row suspected of being children, only three had been found to be under 18 and their sentences had been revised, even though they had been ratified by the President and returned to the High Court.

53. A woman occupied the position of Vice-President of the Supreme Court. Women also headed appeal courts and held positions in the Juvenile Court.

54. Kuwait noted the difficulties Yemen facing regarding its stability and security and the positive steps taken during the national dialogue, which included all Yemenis, among them political parties and civil society organizations. Kuwait made a recommendation.

55. Latvia welcomed the recommendations of the National Dialogue Conference aimed at advancing the situation of women and encouraged Yemen to continue aligning its policies and legislation with relevant obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Latvia made recommendations.

56. Lebanon noted the submission to Parliament of the draft law on the establishment of a national human rights institution and the establishment of a national committee to combat trafficking in persons. Lebanon made recommendations.

57. Libya welcomed efforts made by the Ministry of Human Rights to establish a national human rights institution in compliance with Paris Principles and the development of national strategy for human rights. It welcomed the recommendations of the National Dialogue Conference. Libya made a recommendation.

58. Lithuania noted efforts to eliminate discrimination against women but remained concerned about honour killings and forced marriages. It was also concerned about the execution of juvenile offenders and about assaults on journalists and bloggers by public authorities and non-governmental groups. Lithuania made recommendations.

59. Malaysia noted the adoption of the Transitional Programme for Stabilization and Development and the efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution based on the Paris Principles. It commended the efforts to develop the National Human Rights Strategy. Malaysia made a recommendation.

60. The Maldives commended Yemen on its commitment to bringing peace and prosperity to its citizens and on its human rights progress, while urging it to address grievances and ensure that past atrocities were thoroughly investigated. It made recommendations.

61. Mauritania commended the ratification of a number of international conventions and optional protocols related to human rights, such as International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. Mauritania made recommendations.

62. Mexico noted efforts to establish a national human rights institution. It urged Yemen to give priority to respect for human rights in the new Constitution and in the forthcoming presidential elections. Mexico made recommendations.

63. Montenegro shared the concerns of the Human Rights Committee about the imposition of the death penalty for minors in Yemen. It asked whether steps had been taken to amend the Criminal Code to reduce capital punishment and abolish the death penalty for minors. Montenegro made recommendations.

64. Morocco commended the efforts taken towards drafting a law to establish an independent national institution for human rights in compliance with Paris Principles and the establishment of a national committee to combat trafficking in persons. It made a recommendation.

65. The Netherlands commended Yemen on successfully concluding the National Dialogue Conference, which included women and young persons. It welcomed the personal commitment of the Minister of Human Rights to establish a human rights framework and her active stance against child marriage. It made recommendations.

66. Nicaragua encouraged Yemen to take the results of the UPR review into account in the national dialogue, in which civil society, including women and young people, participated. Nicaragua made recommendations.

67. Norway welcomed the National Dialogue Conference, in which many women and young people participated. It was concerned about reports of discrimination and violence against those vulnerable groups and that a law proposing a minimum marital age had not yet been ratified by Parliament. Norway made recommendations.

68. Oman noted the efforts made to enhance and protect human rights by the development of many strategies and national plans to improve education, training and youth employment. Oman made a recommendation.

69. Pakistan commended the administrative and legal measures aimed at strengthening national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights. It acknowledged the challenges, including poverty, unemployment and non-availability of health services. Pakistan made recommendations.

70. The Philippines was encouraged by the commitment to assisting refugees and migrants, despite resource constraints, and the continued upgrading of its institutions, policies and programmes to better promote and protect human rights. It lauded the inclusion of women and youth in the National Dialogue Conference. It made recommendations.

71. Poland commended progress achieved by the National Dialogue Conference and in universal primary education, gender parity and the refugee asylum process. It was concerned about the high number of executions and extrajudicial killings and reports of violence against vulnerable groups. Poland made recommendations.

72. Portugal noted efforts made by the Government to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights, especially within a framework of national reconciliation and institutional capacity-building. Portugal made recommendations.

73. Qatar congratulated Yemen on the success of the inclusive National Dialogue Conference in approving the national document and welcomed the efforts to develop the Transitional Program for Stabilization and Development (TPSD). Qatar made recommendations.

74. The Republic of Korea acknowledged the efforts to promote fundamental freedoms and enhance human rights, particularly through the National Dialogue Conference. The Government's cooperation in the opening of the OHCHR office could serve as a model for other countries. It made recommendations.

75. Saudi Arabia commended Yemen's cooperation in both the international and national spheres, including with the United Nations and praised the establishment of a committee to combat trafficking in persons. It made recommendations.

76. Senegal welcomed the efforts to enhance the protection and promotion of human rights and to implement the Transitional Programme for Stabilization and Development. It highlighted the programmes developed specifically for children with special needs and from poor backgrounds. Senegal made recommendations.

77. The delegation stated that the Transitional Justice Bill that had been withdrawn would be reconsidered in the light of the national dialogue outcomes. A committee established for the purpose had concluded that it would be based on equity and reconciliation in order to comply with international transitional justice standards.

78. In principle, Yemen always approved requests for visits by Special Rapporteurs. However, in view of the exceptional circumstances experienced by the country during the previous UPR cycle, requests had been deferred until the completion of the national dialogue. Yemen confirmed its readiness to welcome visits whenever the Special Rapporteurs saw fit.

79. Commenting on the country's media and press, the head of the delegation stated that once the House of Representatives had concluded its consideration of the Audiovisual Media Bill, it would be possible to establish many private radio and television channels in addition to existing public and private channels. The Government had demonstrated a genuine willingness to promote and protect the freedoms of opinion and expression, the press and information, and the right of access to data. Some violations were attributable to influential people responding to criticism, but they did not reflect government policy or practice and judicial action was an option in such cases.

80. Singapore noted the efforts to strengthen the rule of law, reform the judiciary, improve living standards, support low-income households, particularly in rural areas and vulnerable groups, and set up training programmes for youth. Singapore made recommendations.

81. Slovakia asked what further measures were envisaged to abolish the death penalty for juveniles. It deplored the unsatisfactory situation of women, who continued to face discriminatory practices, and called for a more targeted approach. Slovakia made recommendations.

82. Slovenia, as a strong supporter of the abolition of the death penalty, was concerned that capital punishment for juvenile offenders was still imposed de facto and that child recruitment into the armed forces continued in Yemen. Slovenia made recommendations.

83. Somalia paid particular attention to social cohesion and stability in Yemen because they had a direct impact on Somalia. Somalia made recommendations.

84. Spain commended the Transitional Programme for Stabilization and Development, the National Human Rights Conference and the National Human Rights Strategy. It hoped that the new Constitution would incorporate fundamental rights and freedoms that would serve as the basis for lasting peace and stability. Spain made recommendations.

85. The State of Palestine welcomed the opening of the OHCHR office in Yemen and its readiness to cooperate with different United Nations mechanisms. Palestine also noted the steps taken to guarantee freedom of opinion and expression, progress in the field of education and to achieve gender equality. It made recommendations.

86. Sudan congratulated Yemen on the conclusion of the national dialogue process and praised Yemen for holding the first conference on human rights in December 2012 and for working to establish national monitoring mechanisms such as the national institution for human rights. Sudan made recommendations.

87. Sweden welcomed the work carried out by the Ministry of Human Rights to implement CEDAW. It requested further information on action being taken in that area, especially regarding discriminatory practices such as male guardianship. Sweden made recommendations.

88. Switzerland was concerned about discrimination against women in law and in practice, especially relating to marriage, divorce, child custody, inheritance and domestic violence. It noted that Yemen had recently expressed its readiness to join the ICC. Switzerland made recommendations.

89. Thailand welcomed the progress achieved in the National Dialogue Conference on priority issues. It noted the measures taken to address past abuses and the progress made in advancing the process. It appreciated the efforts to enhance women's rights, but noted that challenges remained. Thailand made recommendations.

90. Tunisia welcomed the efforts to investigate the crimes of the past, the approval to establish an independent human rights institution and the opening of an OHCHR office in Yemen. Tunisia made recommendations.

91. Turkey commended the efforts to strengthen the role of women, establish the rule of law and combat poverty and corruption. It highlighted the establishment of a national human rights mechanism, increased partnership with civil society and positive legislative amendments. Turkey made a recommendation.

92. Turkmenistan welcomed the measures to strengthen the institutional infrastructure for the promotion of human rights and the establishment of the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking. Turkmenistan made recommendations.

93. The United Arab Emirates commended the success of the inclusive National Dialogue Conference and the approval of the Government to establish an office for human rights in the same year. It made recommendations.

94. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland noted that significant human rights violations continued. It was concerned about the continued imposition of the death penalty, the illegal execution of minors and human rights violations by government forces. It made recommendations.

95. The United States of America encouraged Yemen to continue its efforts to ensure that women and youth remained empowered and engaged in the transitional processes and public life. It was concerned by violence against women and journalists, child recruitment into armed groups and continued imprisonment of persons detained by the former regime. It made recommendations.

96. Uruguay highlighted the progress made with regard to transitional justice and national reconciliation, the strengthening of the institutional framework for the promotion of human rights, action against human trafficking, new legislation in support of the rule of law and public policies designed to reduce the poverty index and the unemployment rate. Uruguay made recommendations.

97. Uzbekistan commended Yemen's cooperation with the treaty bodies and the ratification of a number of human rights treaties. It welcomed the steps taken to strengthen the legal framework, the preparation of national strategies regarding human rights and to combat human trafficking and measures taken to establish a national human rights institution. Uzbekistan made recommendations.

98. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) highlighted the major initiatives, particularly the national dialogue, aimed at promoting peace and reconciliation. Noting the willingness of Yemen to admit refugees from the Horn of Africa, it called on the international community to support such action. It made a recommendation.

99. Viet Nam commended Yemen on maintaining security and stability, transitional justice, further institutionalization of human rights mechanisms, improved social welfare, education and health care and its commitment to protecting the rights of vulnerable groups. It made recommendations.

100. Afghanistan appreciated the positive measures taken by Yemen, including the establishment of an independent national human rights mechanism, coordination of partnerships with government bodies, the private sector, international organizations and the donor community. Afghanistan made recommendations.

101. Algeria noted the legislative reforms since 2009 that comply with international standards to enhance human rights and the Government's efforts, despite limited resources, to develop strategies and programs to develop economic, cultural and social rights. Algeria commended the procedures to enhance judicial independence and efficiency. Algeria made recommendations.

102. Argentina encouraged Yemen to continue promoting transitional justice and national reconciliation. It commended the establishment of the National Committee to Combat

Human Trafficking and hoped that the bill on the subject would soon be adopted. Argentina made recommendations.

103. Australia observed that the transitional process afforded an opportunity to enhance human rights protection. It was concerned by the continued use of the death penalty, alleged violations by security forces and non-State actors and discrimination against women. Australia made recommendations.

104. Azerbaijan welcomed the measures and reforms to strengthen Yemen's legal framework for promoting and protecting human rights, its partnerships with non-governmental mechanisms and civil society organizations and the establishment of a United Nations human rights office in Yemen. Azerbaijan made a recommendation.

105. Bahrain welcomed the holding of the first national conference for human rights on 9 and 10 December 2012. Bahrain welcomed the adoption of a number of measures and legal reforms to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women. Bahrain made recommendations.

106. Bangladesh commended the actions to strengthen institutions by the opening of human rights offices and by the establishment of general departments for human rights, family protection and women's advancement within several ministries. It noted the progress made in increasing female school enrolment and the development of a strategy to increase women's participation in the labour market.

107. Belgium welcomed the strengthened cooperation with United Nations mechanisms and the efforts to promote the role of women in society. It was concerned at the use of the death penalty and called for its abolition. Belgium made recommendations.

108. Bhutan commended Yemen on the establishment of the 2011 independent commission of inquiry into human rights abuses, the measures taken to eliminate discrimination against women and the exploitation of children. It noted poverty and unemployment were major challenges. Bhutan made a recommendation.

109. Botswana was concerned about the reports of human rights violations, including restrictions on freedom of expression, religion, association and peaceful assembly, torture, amputations, domestic violence, trafficking of women and children, use of child soldiers and arbitrary detentions. Botswana made recommendations.

110. Brazil commended the efforts towards transitional stabilization, restructuring the armed forces, ensuring broad-based political participation in the National Dialogue Conference and addressing the challenges of judicial independence. It encouraged continued efforts towards women's empowerment and financial independence and combating human trafficking. Brazil made a recommendation.

111. The head of the delegation provided clarification regarding the protection of children from unlawful recruitment or use by the armed forces or armed groups, and stated that the procedures and status of implementation were being reviewed. A ministerial committee had been established to study decisions regarding measures to prohibit the involvement of children in armed conflict. Action had been taken to determine the age of children who had been recruited. Any underage member of the armed forces would be demobilized and rehabilitated.

112. Despite increased efforts in recent years to mainstream gender in educational development programmes, a range of social, economic, cultural and other factors continued to hamper the speedy emergence of an integrated educational renaissance that would meet the demands of development and eliminate the vast and persistent gender disparities in terms of access to basic education and further education at all levels.

113. With regard to the Millennium Development Goals, Yemen had established national plans to reduce poverty and ensure that universal primary education would be achieved on time.

114. The delegation reiterated its thanks and appreciation to the presidency of the session, representatives of Member States for the fruitful discussion during the interactive dialogue and the UPR secretariat for the excellent organization.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

115. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below enjoy the support of Yemen:**

115.1 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC (Botswana);**

115.2 **Accelerate its process to ratify the Rome Statute (Republic of Korea);**

115.3 **Ratify the Rome Statute that Yemen signed in 2000 and align legislation with all the obligations related to this text (France);**

115.4 **Ratify the Rome Statute and take necessary measures to ensure its implementation in the national legislation (Switzerland);**

115.5 **Ratify/accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and to implement it fully at national level and to accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (Slovakia);**

115.6 **Accelerate the legislative process for the rapid accession to the Rome Statute of the ICC and the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the ICC (Uruguay);**

115.7 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully align its legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute, including incorporating the Rome Statute definition of crimes and general principles, as well as adopting provisions enabling cooperation with the Court (Latvia);**

115.8 **Ensure that security forces and non-State actors responsible for human rights abuses, including human rights violations in 2011, are investigated and, where appropriate, prosecuted, and ratify the Rome State of the International Criminal Court (Australia);**

115.9 **Lift the reservations to article 29 (1) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (Belgium);**

115.10 **Become party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Australia);**

115.11 **Continue efforts towards the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as well as for those main international human rights instruments, to which the country is not yet party (Argentina);**

115.12 **Adopt national legislation prohibiting all domestic violence and discrimination in law and in fact against women and girls (Congo);**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

115.13 **Establish in law a minimum age for marital consent to put an end to early marriages of young girls (Spain);**

115.14 **Revise the law on marriage so that women and men are treated with equality in the state of marriage (Chad);**

115.15 **Adopt the new law proposing a minimum marital age as a matter of urgency and prohibit forced marriages in all cases (Norway);**

115.16 **Amend the Personal Status Law to bring it into conformity with international standards, that protection of women from domestic violence and investigations of violence within families be ensured, and forced marriage be prohibited in all cases (Czech Republic);**

115.17 **Amend the Press and Publication Act by repealing provisions that curtail journalists' rights and prescribe excessive penalties (Lithuania);**

115.18 **Finalize the procedures of submitting the Bill on Human Trafficking to Parliament for discussion and the adoption at the earliest possible time (Bahrain);**

115.19 **Continue efforts to adopt and implement legislative and administrative measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child (Chile);**

115.20 **Spare no effort to expedite the guarantee of the rights of the child at the constitutional level (Guatemala);**

115.21 **Accelerate the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principals (Tunisia);**

115.22 **Accelerate the process of establishing the national institution for the protection of human rights in conformity with the Paris Principles (Congo);**

115.23 **Accelerate legislative process to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles, availing itself of the support and assistance of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (Uruguay);**

115.24 **Continue its efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles and with a merit-based selection of board members and staff (Denmark);**

115.25 **Continue the procedure of establishing the national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Iraq);**

115.26 **Spare no effort to expedite the establishment of an independent national human rights institution (Guatemala);**

115.27 **Establish in the new Constitution guarantees in the field of human rights and implement a national strategy for human rights, supported by the creation of a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (France);**

115.28 **Establish an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles and by strengthening results-based human rights monitoring throughout the country (Germany);**

115.29 **Take the necessary steps to complete the establishment of the national human rights institution, and make it fully functional, in line with the Paris Principles (Kenya);**

115.30 **Establish promptly a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Nicaragua);**

115.31 **Step up its efforts to establish its national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Philippines);**

115.32 **Further efforts to establish a national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles in order to deepen the scope of the human rights protection in the Republic of Yemen (Poland);**

115.33 **Adopt legislation, strategies, national action plans and initiatives and establish committees on human rights (Jordan);**

115.34 **Accelerate the nomination of members of the National Committee of Inquiry, as well as of the Reconciliation, Land and Public Administration Committees (Portugal);**

115.35 **Continue efforts to strengthen the institutional and legal basis in the area of the promotion and protection of human rights (Uzbekistan);**

115.36 **Take more proactive measures to further strengthen the human rights situation in the country and develop a mechanism to monitor and record human rights abuses (Afghanistan);**

115.37 **Continue the comprehensive reforms that Yemen committed to in the areas of building strong and effective institutions, strengthening the rule of law and promoting human rights (United Arab Emirates);**

115.38 **Establish and implement a comprehensive action plan to further improve and promote women's rights (Republic of Korea);**

115.39 **Establish an institutional framework which protects the rights of the child and guarantees implementation of these rights (Senegal);**

115.40 **Continue further improvement of the protection and promotion of human rights in the country (Azerbaijan);**

115.41 **Disseminate human rights culture through training and awareness programs to the benefit of the law enforcement officials and to all segments of Yemeni society (Morocco);**

115.42 **Adopt all measures with a view to full compliance of national policy with its obligations under CEDAW (Slovakia);**

115.43 **Enhance cooperation with the United Nations treaty bodies system and special procedures, through implementation of the recommendations of the treaty bodies and the universal periodic review (Montenegro);**

115.44 **Strengthen its cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council by responding positively to the pending visit requests and eventually consider extending a standing invitation to all the special procedure mandate holders (Latvia);**

115.45 **Strengthen the cooperation between Yemen and the international human rights organizations, particularly the United Nations, and enhance interaction with the international and domestic civil society agencies (Egypt);**

115.46 **Ensure that men and women enjoy their human rights on an equal footing (Chad);**

115.47 **Take all necessary measures to ensure that women are not discriminated against (Czech Republic);**

115.48 **Continue the efforts in the field of the promotion and protection of the rights of vulnerable groups of the population, particularly children, women and persons with disabilities (Djibouti);**

115.49 **Protect and promote the human rights of the entire population, particularly the most vulnerable groups such as women, children and minorities, and include these rights in the upcoming constitutional review process (Colombia);**

115.50 **Continue the efforts to ensure access to health care to all people throughout the territory of the country without any discrimination based on gender or social origin (Djibouti);**

115.51 **Ensure that Yemeni women enjoy the same rights as men, promote their right to participate in political life on an equal footing with their male counterparts, and protect women against gender-based discrimination and violence (Switzerland);**

115.52. **Incorporate women in all aspects of political, economic and social life (Mauritania);**

115.**53** **Take human rights into account in the constitutional process, particularly those of women and marginalized or vulnerable groups (Australia);**

115.54 **Revise its death penalty legislation so that it complies with ICCPR and particularly to ensure that the death penalty does not apply to minors (Slovenia);**

115.55 **Put an end by law to death by stoning and reduce the number of crimes that are punishable by the death penalty, excluding the death penalty for crimes related to drugs (Spain);**

115.56 **Respect the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which Yemen is party, with regard to the death penalty (Belgium);**

115.57 **Reduce the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty in conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Yemen is party (Belgium);**

115.58 **Suspend executions of persons whose age is subject to doubt, having in mind the establishment of a special commission to determine the age of accused suspected of being a minor at the time of commitment of the crime (Spain);**

115.59 **Take measures to combat forced disappearances, collective arrests without a warrant and arbitrary detention without presentation of charges (Chile);**

115.60 **Further increase efforts in order to totally eradicate the recruitment or use of children by armed forces and armed groups (Italy);**

115.61 **Ensure the safety of children in particular through taking steps to protect them from taking part in armed conflicts (Eritrea);**

115.62 **End the recruitment and use of children in armed forces as a matter of priority by the government forces and the opposition armed groups and to release those who have already been recruited (Slovenia);**

115.63 **Fully implement the adopted action plan on the recruitment of children to the armed forces and take into consideration the relevant recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his annual report on children and armed conflict (Slovenia);**

115.64 **Continue activities to protect and promote the rights of children by taking steps – such as implementing the Action Plan on Child Soldiers – to eliminate the unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers (United States of America);**

115.65 **Bolster the investigation of cases of gender-based violence and violence against journalists (United States of America);**

115.66 **Better protect women and girls against all forms of violence, including domestic violence (Belgium);**

115.67 **Intensify efforts to end harmful traditional customs such as female genital mutilation and recruitment of child soldiers (Botswana);**

115.68 **Step up necessary measures to eradicate harmful traditional practices, especially those affecting girls, and those that are harmful to the physical and psychological well-being of children in general (Uruguay);**

115.69 **Spare no effort to expedite the eradication of the practice of female genital mutilation, availing itself of all existing measures at its disposal, such as criminal law, policies and awareness raising campaigns, among others (Guatemala);**

115.70 **Take effective action to end gender-based discrimination, to ensure full protection of women's right, including by ending harmful practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM), and to criminalize domestic violence, including sexual abuse and martial rape (Germany);**

115.71 **Continue its efforts to build capacity in the field of gender-based violence within the police and other authorities and that the United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 agenda is included in such capacity-building efforts (Sweden);**

115.72 **Take measures to protect women and girls from domestic violence and to ensure that acts of such violence are fully investigated and those responsible are held accountable (Lithuania);**

115.73 **Step up efforts to put an end to discriminatory practices, such as FGM, and criminalize marital rape and domestic violence (Spain);**

115.74 **Adopt and implement further measures in order to contrast discrimination against women, prevent and punish episodes of violence against women and eradicate harmful practices such as female genital mutilations and early and forced marriages (Italy);**

115.75 **Ensure full respect for women's rights and eliminate discriminatory practices, such as FGM, marital rape and other forms of domestic violence, in compliance with CEDAW (Thailand);**

115.76 **Continue the efforts aiming to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Tunisia);**

115.77 **Publish clear instructions on the use of force during protests in compliance with international human rights standards and ensure that the training of law enforcement personnel incorporates best human rights practices (Czech Republic);**

115.78 **Establish an effective national monitoring system to ensure that throughout the process detainees are protected by the minimum safeguards for those deprived of their liberty, as provided for by international law (Mexico);**

115.79 **Establish a commission to investigate the alleged human rights violations in 2011 and ensure that all perpetrators are brought to justice (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

115.80 **Ensure that the performance and behaviour of the State security forces are brought into line with international law and that the State investigate and punish all abuses or disproportionate use of force, particularly in cases of peaceful protestors or civilian demonstrations (Mexico);**

115.81 **Conduct an independent, transparent and objective investigation to improve the human rights situation through the Commission of Inquiry (Maldives);**

115.82 **Put into operation this important mechanism, the Commission of Inquiry, including by expediting the appointment of its members to look into the 2011 events and bring those who committed human rights violation to account (Thailand);**

115.83 **Install a proper reconciliation and transitional justice framework in conformity with international standards and good practice and in line with the recommendations of the National Dialogue Conference and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights, including effective legislation on transitional justice and the appointment of members in the independent commission to investigate allegations of human rights violations committed by Government security forces during the events of 2011 (Netherlands);**

115.84 **Accelerate the issuance of the Transitional Justice Act and the National Reconciliation Act (Mauritania);**

115.85 **Continue its efforts for the speedy adoption and implementation of the laws on transitional justice and national reconciliation (Nicaragua);**

115.86 **Continue to strengthen the rule of law through the ongoing political transition, including by ensuring greater effectiveness and transparency in the judicial system (United States of America);**

115.87 **Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement personnel (Japan);**

115.88 **Proceed with the efforts aimed to restore security and achieve national reconciliation, as they are considered two conditions for any serious national project aiming to promote human rights (Algeria);**

115.89 **Adopt a more effective and stringent good governance policy (Mauritania);**

115.90 **Continue to strengthen the rule of law through judicial reform and improvement in law enforcement (Singapore);**

115.91 **Continue the national reconciliation endeavours in order to restore security and stability all over the country (Sudan);**

115.92 **Give further impetus to the reforms towards the rule of law, human rights and integrated economic development, thereby increasing national security, stability and welfare (Turkey);**

115.93 **Continue its efforts to foster an environment that harmonizes the exercise of rights by its citizens with preserving the security and integrity of the country, as well as efforts to maintain public order and protect public and private property (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

115.94 **Ensure that special attention is paid to cases where the age of alleged juvenile offenders is in dispute, while fully respecting international human rights law (Czech Republic);**

115.95 **Put an end to any form of discrimination against women, both in practice and in legislation, particularly those remaining in the Code of Personal Status (Belgium);**

115.96 **Continue the efforts to protect and promote the rights of women, in conformity with CEDAW, and implement the recommendations of the National Dialogue Conference (in particular, with regard to early marriages and participation of women in political life) (France);**

115.97 **Continue efforts to eradicate early marriage and take necessary measures to further promote girls' education, including through enhancement of the educational system (Japan);**

115.98 **Consider the possibility of eliminating forced marriage (Ecuador);**

115.99 **Ensure that forced marriages are prohibited in all cases (Lithuania);**

115.100 **Take all necessary measures to abolish in practice cases of early and forced child marriages (Mexico);**

115.101 **Accelerate the drafting, adoption and implementation of laws to determine the age of marriage so as to do away with underage marriage (Viet Nam);**

115.102 **Take all necessary measures to effectively abolish early marriages, particularly in terms of prevention, awareness-raising, monitoring and punishment (Belgium);**

115.103 **Spare no effort to expedite the enactment and subsequent implementation of the law establishing the minimum age for marriage (Guatemala);**

115.104 **Implement the recommendation of its National Dialogue Conference to set the minimum marriage age at 18 years in line with its obligation under the Convention on the Rights of the Child to take measures with a view to abolishing practices detrimental to the health of children (Netherlands);**

115.105 **Take urgent steps to follow up on the recommendation which was made at the National Dialogue Conference for a universal minimum age of marriage of 18 years and ensure that an appropriate legal framework is put in place to prevent marriage for children under the age of 18 (Denmark);**

115.106 **Take effective measures to end the practice of early, forced and child marriage, including by setting a minimum marriage age of 18 years for both genders (Germany);**

115.107 **Adopt and implement legislation setting the minimum age of marriage at 18 years, as recommended by the National Dialogue Conference, and raise awareness of the negative effects of child marriage (Ireland);**

115.108 **Incorporate the proposed recommendation of the National Dialogue Conference, to set the minimum age for marriage at 18 years for men and women equally in the Yemeni legislation (Libya);**

115.109 **Continue working in order to guarantee the human rights of its citizens and the strengthening of the democratic model that is adopted by its people (Cuba);**

115.110 **Take all necessary measures to protect journalists, particularly by prosecuting perpetrators of violence or intimidations against them. (France);**

115.111 **Ensure fulfilment of recommendations accepted by Yemen during its previous UPR to cease threats against journalists, to take steps to guarantee and promote freedom of expression and to amend and enforce the Press and Publication Act (Canada);**

115.112 **Take appropriate measures to ensure the lives and security of journalists and human rights defenders (Colombia);**

115.113 **Ensure prompt and effective investigation of intimidation and threats against journalists (Lithuania);**

115.114 **Continue to implement the Press and Publication Act in accordance with international standards (State of Palestine);**

115.115 **Ensure full protection and realization of the right to freedom of expression as well as the right to peacefully assembly and association in accordance with international human rights standards (Czech Republic);**

115.116 **Adopt appropriate measures to disseminate widely and ensure full observance of the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders (Norway);**

115.117 **Pursue efforts to ensure the representation of women at all levels of the political process and their participation in public life without discrimination or intimidation (Chile);**

115.118 **Continue strengthening women's participation in society and in decision-making processes (Bahrain);**

115.119 **Take measures to improve women's participation in the political process and the various aspects of life (Pakistan);**

115.120 **Invite women and other marginalized sectors to participate in other government consultative bodies (Philippines);**

115.121 **Continue its efforts to protect and promote women's rights, including giving due considerations to the applications of quota system in all State bodies as put forwarded by the National Conference for Women (Indonesia);**

115.122 **Proceed with the national policies aimed to promote women's position in the society and to achieve better representation in the elected councils (Algeria);**

115.123 **Ensure that adequate resources, political commitment and support be given in preparation for the upcoming presidential and parliamentary elections in 2014, which must be held in a free, fair and transparent manner and in accordance with international standards (Maldives);**

115.124 **Continue efforts by the Government to ensure the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, especially medical care and education, despite the difficulties and challenges identified in its national report (Cuba);**

115.125 **Prioritize combating poverty and unemployment, which are two essential issues to promote social and economic rights, which necessitate the support of the international community and its relevant institutions (Lebanon);**

115.126 **Continue its efforts to adopt programs and projects to combat poverty and reduce unemployment (Pakistan);**

115.127 **Strengthen the national efforts to eradicate poverty and its consequences and to limit the phenomenon of non-employment in collaboration with the relevant regional organizations (Sudan);**

115.128 **Continue the practice of implementing programs aimed at further improving the welfare of the population (Turkmenistan);**

115.129 **Continue to work with and seek the support of the international community for technical and financial assistance to overcome grave challenges of poverty and unemployment (Bhutan);**

115.130 **In cooperation with ILO and other relevant international organizations, continue to provide vocational training, especially for the youth, to build up a skilled workforce to support its development (Singapore);**

115.131 **Continue with its efforts aiming to promote and protect economic and social rights (Jordan);**

115.132 **Urge the international agencies to support the efforts of the Government of Yemen in combating poverty, reducing unemployment and improving the level of food security (Kuwait);**

115.133 **Speed up the efforts of poverty reduction with the assistance of the international community to provide its people with social protection (China);**

115.134 **Redouble its efforts to meet socioeconomic needs of its citizens (Eritrea);**

115.135 **Strengthen policies and programmes to combat poverty and social inequalities (Senegal);**

115.136 **Boost the process of adopting and implementing strategies and projects to combat poverty (Viet Nam);**

115.137 **Step up its efforts towards the implementation of intersectoral policies with a view to eradicating poverty (Brazil);**

115.138 **Continue to strengthen regional and international cooperation in order to balance the provision of humanitarian assistance and socioeconomic development among the autochthonous and the huge number of refugees (Somalia);**

115.139 **Step up measures to achieve MDGs (Uzbekistan);**

115.140 **Adopt a comprehensive strategy which is grounded in human rights principles, in particular non-discrimination and equality, to combat malnutrition and further reduce the mortality rates of children under five (Ireland);**

115.141 **Continue its efforts to strengthen the educational and health sectors and raise awareness regarding human rights issues (Oman);**

115.142 **Further secure girls' access to education, particularly in rural areas; as well as facilitate women's participation in the political, economic and social processes (Viet Nam);**

115.143 **Promptly investigate any continued allegations of child, early and forced marriage, especially in the case of young girls, and undertake measures to prevent girls from being forced to withdraw from school (Canada);**

115.144 **Take necessary measures to promote girls' access to education, particularly in rural areas (Pakistan);**

115.145 **Continue the efforts of reforming the educational sector and reducing illiteracy, especially among women (Egypt);**

115.146 **Strengthen the access to primary education for all segments, particularly women (Lebanon);**

115.147 **Continue the efforts to enhance women's education through the effective programmes adopted by the Yemeni Government (Qatar);**

115.148 **Continue actions to improve the quality of education (Ecuador);**

115.149 **Continue its efforts in improving access, enrolment and quality of education in the country, including through the allocation of adequate financial resources (Indonesia);**

115.150 **Place additional efforts and attention to primary education, especially in rural areas (Saudi Arabia);**

115.151 **Continue to implement the National Basic Education Development Strategy, especially in the areas of enrolment and improvement of quality of education (State of Palestine);**

115.152 **Speed up the process of implementing the Compulsory Education Law (Afghanistan);**

115.153 **Continue the support, care and the rehabilitation of disabled persons and those with special needs, and continue to support them directly or through associations and specialized rehabilitation centres (Qatar);**

115.154 **Build legislative and organizational capacities and support the capacity-building processes in public agencies, concerned with asylum and immigration (Saudi Arabia);**

115.155 **Take further measures to protect the human rights of migrants (Ethiopia);**

115.156 **Continue to build up its engagement with its international and regional partners in order to better assist transiting refugees and migrants (Philippines);**

115.157 **Continue to promote and protect effectively, in law and in practice, the human rights of women and of internally displaced persons (Colombia);**

115.158 **Take further measures to protect human health in the context of ensuring effective ways of sustainable development (Turkmenistan);**

115.159 **Implement all the recommendations of the United Nations Committee against Torture (France);**

115.160 **Implement the guidance and the recommendations of the National Conference on Human Rights, which took place from 9 to 10 December 2012 (Congo);**

115.161 **Continue in its efforts to implement accepted recommendations of the first cycle of the UPR working group (Ethiopia);**

115.162 **Continue its positive efforts in promoting and protecting the human rights of its people (Malaysia);**

115.163 **Continue practical efforts to improve the overall human rights situation in the country by strengthening, inter alia, its effective bilateral and multilateral cooperation (Somalia);**

115.164 **Continue its reform process with all possible financial and technical assistance from the regional and international community and relevant agencies for the political, economic and social uplift of its citizens (Somalia);**

115.165 **Call on the international community to intensify their support and assistance to enable it to overcome the challenges and obstacles it faces during the implementation of its human rights policies, as stated in paragraph 131 of its national report. (United Arab Emirates);**

115.166 **Continue to enhance the human rights system according to the universally agreed principles, and refuse the imposition of values outside the legally agreed framework (Egypt).**

116. **Yemen considers that recommendation 115.10 above has already been implemented.**

117. **The following recommendations will be examined by Yemen, which will respond in due course, but no later than the twenty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council in June 2014.**

117.1 **Ratify OP-CAT (Denmark);**

117.2 **Ratify, as a priority, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, as well as the Rome Statute of the ICC, and consequently to fully align its national legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute (Slovenia);**

117.3 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and ILO Convention No. 189 (Philippines);**

117.4 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to ICESCR and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal);**

117.5 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Rome Statute and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Tunisia);**

117.6 **Become party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Australia);**

117.7 **Review legislation on the death penalty in order to eliminate the use of the death penalty, including stoning, as well as ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR and comply with the provisions of article 6, paragraph 5, of the Covenant on crimes committed by persons under the age of 18 (Uruguay);**

117.8 **Ensure full compliance with international standards on the death penalty, but ultimately establish a moratorium with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Australia);**

117.9 **Issue a standing invitation to all mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Tunisia);**

117.10 **Impose a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing the capital punishment. Further with regards to numerous cases of juvenile offenders facing the death penalty (Czech Republic);**

117.11 **Announce a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition. Pending this, Germany recommends taking appropriate steps to reduce its application, to respect international minimum standards and, in particular, to ensure that the death penalty is not imposed on persons**

under the age of 18 at the time of infringing penal law. Due process of law should be guaranteed in all judicial proceedings (Germany);

117.12 **Comply with the minimum international standards regarding capital executions, also by further implementing the already existing national legislation that protects juveniles and mentally impaired from being sentenced to death (Italy);**

117.13 **Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its abolition and, in the meantime, immediately stop imposing the death penalty on anyone under the age of 18 (Lithuania);**

117.14 **Establish immediately a moratorium on the death penalty as a first step towards the complete abolition of the capital punishment (Switzerland);**

117.15 **Establish an official moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Montenegro);**

117.16 **Impose a moratorium on the execution of death sentences (Sweden);**

117.17 **Implement a moratorium on the use of the capital punishment with a view to its abolition (Portugal);**

117.18 **Abolish the death penalty for all persons considered as minors under international law (Switzerland);**

117.19 **Introduce an immediate moratorium on executions with the intention of abolishing the death penalty and improve methods to accurately determine the ages of all defendants, such as by improving birth registration rates (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

117.20 **Consider establishing a moratorium on the death penalty with the view to its later abolition, above all in cases involving minors and those guilty of non-lethal offences (Mexico);**

117.21 **Consider a formal moratorium on executions of all persons condemned with the death penalty and examine the possibility of abolishing the death penalty (Argentina);**

117.22 **Adhere to the global trend against the capital punishment by establishing, as a first step, a moratorium on its use (Poland);**

117.23 **Refrain from sentencing minors to death, in accordance with their international treaty obligations, and ultimately abolish the death penalty altogether (Norway);**

117.24 **Strengthen the role of the technical committee on legal medicine in order to avoid any death sentences to minors, and establish a moratorium on executions from the perspective of the final abolition of the death penalty (France);**

117.25 **Actively promote and ensure marginalized and vulnerable groups are both effectively and meaningfully involved in the national reconciliation process (Portugal).**

118. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as being endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

[English only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Yemen was headed by Her Excellency, Ms. Hooria Mashhoyr Ahmed, Minister for Human Rights, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Dr. Ali M. Majawar, Ambassador, Permanent Representative
- Judge Abdullah Mahyoob Al-Yousoufi, First Lawyer, Office of the General Attorney, Member of the Technical Committee
- Dr. Shafiqa Saeed, Chairperson of the National Commission for Women
- Mr. Ali Saleh Abdullah, Deputy Minister of Social Affairs and Labour
- Dr. Mohamed Al-Hawi, Deputy Minister of Planning and International Cooperation
- Mr. Mohamed Al-Maqtari, Deputy Minister of Legal Affairs
- Mr. Mohamed Al-Foqumi, Deputy Permanent Representative
- Mr. Abdullah Al-Aleemi, Chairman of the Department of Human Rights, Office of the Presidency
- General Omar Bin Hulays, Director General of Human Rights, Ministry of Interior
- Dr. Yahya Al-Khazzan, Head of Conferences and International Cooperation, Ministry of Justice
- Mr. Awsan Abdullah Al-Aud, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Mr. Manaf Al-Salahi, Director General Of International Organizations and Reports Ministry of Human Rights
- Mr. Saddam Al-Qufaili, Director of International Reports, Ministry of Human Rights
- Mr. Suleiman Tabrizi, Director of the Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Human Rights
- Awsan Alaud, First Secretary, Human Rights Officer
- Mr. Jamal Al-Wadei, Third Secretary in the Mission
- Mr. Hussein Al-Ashwal, Third Secretary in the Mission.